Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. VI. NO. 183 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000

The following regular services are maintained:—

(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.

Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
Nikotine marks the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi, and Sandhurst Road Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.	
Paidup Capital	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, &c., collected free of charge for Account Holders.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

"NOW"
Is a short word with a long meaning
* * *
If you put off doing something it is frequently never done.
* * *
If all Cash Dealers in Bombay will make a point of investing their takings for one day in the week in War Loan it will make a big big figure in a month.
* * *
It is surely better business to Invest voluntarily rather than wait for the Government to Tax you.
* * *
WAR LOAN BUREAU,
Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

THE ONLY INDIAN COMPANY which has been able to declare reversionary Bonus to its Policy-holders at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand per annum on the first stringent Actuarial Valuation—

THIS IS UNIQUE & UNPRECEDENTED.

Before insuring elsewhere compare its rates, privileges and advantages. Apply for particulars to,

Indian Products Supplying Agency Ltd., (For Bombay)
53, Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

K. G. TOKEKAR, Esq., (For Deccan),
Poona.

Messrs. DESHPANDE & SON, (For Berar)
Akot.

J. C. PATEL, Esq., (For Gujarat)
Petlad

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.

Funds exceed .....Rs. 26,00,000
Surplus about .....Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid about .....Rs. 19,00,000

Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings).
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

THE ANNUAL GRAND
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
OVER 2,000 VARIETIES OF OUR
SILK AND EMBROIDERY
NOW IN FULL SWING
Our reductions will surprise you.
Every day lost is your disadvantage.
A VISIT WILL SAVE YOU A LOT OF MONEY.
Do not therefore miss this opportunity.
AHMED E. ESAALI
EMPIRE BUILDING
HORNBY ROAD.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

SALE TO-MORROW, AT 3 P.M. (S. T.). AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES OF CINEMA FILMS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd August, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Mr. D. R. Kharas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bhimji Jayraj and Co.:—

2 cases cinema films, slightly used, including "Conspiracy" Dancer and the King, Marked Woman, Butterfly, Honour of Old Glory, Triumph of an Emperor, In Search of Castaway, Price of Piece, and ten different sorts of comedies, each of 1 Reel, ex s. s. "Delhi."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1918.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 80 BALES WHITE NEINSOOKS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 2nd Aug., at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Haji Sekh Mahomed Sustri near the shop of Seth Jivanlal Manilal at Champa Gully, Moolji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. Haji Syed Mahomed Kazarani and Sons.

Ex. S. S. "City of Agra."
H. P. & Co. 1289, D. S. & Co.—2640/9, 2615/29 equal 25 Bales each 50 Pieces White Neinsooks No. 999 50 inches and 20 yards.

Ex. S. S "City of Adelaide."
11—2610/14 equal to 5 Bales each 50 Pieces White Neinsooks No. 999, 50 inches and 20 yards.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF 5 BALES WHITE TANJIB AND 5 BALES WHITE NAINSOOKS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 5th August, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyer, J. A. Joseph, Share Broker and General Merchant:—

5 bales each 300 pieces Sassoon White Tanjib No. 360.
5 bales each 150 pieces Sassoon White Nainsooks No. 1400.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid within three days against delivery order.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1918.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS TO INVEST IN MICA AND MINERALS.

AUCTION SALE of the Mining Right and Interest and Machinery, Tools, Plants and Stocks of the Rajputana Mica and Minerals Co., Ld. (in Voluntary Liquidation).

Under instructions from W. C. Morley, Esq., the Liquidator of the Rajputana, Mica and Minerals Co., Ld. (in Voluntary liquidation), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 6th day of August, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay, the Mining Right and interest and machinery, tools, plants and stocks of the Rajputana Mica and Minerals Co., Ld., (in Voluntary liquidation.)

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT BAZAR GATE STREET, FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction,
Suit No. 214 of 1918.

Yemnabai wife of Ibrahim Haji Mahomed and others .....Plaintiffs,
v/s
Havabai widow of Haji Hasham Haji Joosub and others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from Bai Yemnabai wife of Ibrahim Haji Mahomed the first plaintiff abovenamed and under and in pursuance of the decree of the High Court in the Suit abovenamed dated the 22nd day of June, 1918, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the premises on FRIDAY, the 9th day of August, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), all the right title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and Defendants in the following immoveable property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bazar Gate Street, in the City of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 66 square yards or thereabouts fronting the said Bazar Gate Street, on the East side thereof and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Tricum Lala on or towards the West by the said Bazar Gate Street, on or towards the North partly by the property of Chagonlal Magonlal Javeri and partly by the property of Cowasji Hirjibhoy, and on or towards the South by the property of Sorabji Vacha Ghandi which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A Ward No. 2039 Street No. 15 and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 617, New No. 5750, Old Survey No. 81 and New Survey No. 9273.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Nanu Hormasji and Co., Attorneys to the Plaintiff at their office No. 89 in Medow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1918.

BENNETT & CO.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods:—

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 English built rubber-tyred two wheeled dogcart, in good order.
1 second hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 Bay arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 2nd Aug., 1918.

EARN RS. 30 TO 150 WEEKLY.
FOR ONE HOUR OF YOUR TIME DAILY.
With Rs. 30 as capital and an idea, you can make the above profit in the Mail Order Business. Let me start you in Business for yourself. I tell you what to do and how to do it. Don't be a wage slave. Get out of the rut. Get grit. Get backbone. Wake up and start now. I will send you my particulars "Money Making Opportunities in the Mail Order Business" FREE. It tells you how you can start a business at home, during spare time, while otherwise employed. It is a quick certain way to big income. Simply send me your name and address and one anna stamp for reply.
Address:—
J J SHAW (b) Khetwadi, BOMBAY No. 4.

THE
INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
Full text of all the Presidential Addresses and the Resolutions passed up-to-date.
Second Edition: Crown 8vo., 1,526 Pages
Bound in Cloth and well Indexed.
Price Rs. Four
To Subscribers of the "I.R." Rs. Three.
G. A. NATESAN & Co., MADRAS.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Rs. 1 *per insertion; every additional word* one anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	.. Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly	.. „ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly	.. „ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	.. „ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	..Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—TUITIONS by an experienced and energetic graduate, specialist in any subject, except Science. Apply to JOSHI G. M., Ambewadi, Block E 1st Floor, Girgaum. 1038

MISCELLANEOUS

OFFICER wishes to correspond with young lady. Apply to Box No. 653, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1065

OPEN FOR IMMEDIATE ENGAGEMENT.—A young Parsi Salesman, influenced and experienced in Sundry-Japan-Lines, Hardware, Electrical Goods, Glassware, also in Bunder Lines, etc. Please reply sharp to Box No. 654, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1066

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—5 qualified SUB-OVERSEERS on 50, consolidated and 10 for abroad. Apply before 1st to the EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, Poona City. 1068

WANTED—Expert HINDOO TAXI DRIVERS sharp, knowing English, and mechanics with testimonials. Apply Box No. 621, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 949

WANTED—A CHIEF OFFICER immediately for S. S. "Ben Hong Liong." Apply Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., at once. 1060

WANTED—A CHIEF OFFICER for a steamer. Wages Rs. 280 rising to Rs. 300. Apply Box No. 652, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1062

WANTED—A WAR RESERVE CLERK on Rs. 35 per month. Conditions can be obtained on application to ASSISTANT COMMANDING ROYAL ENGINEER, Mhow. 1035

WANTED—A fully qualified full time MUSIC TEACHER for Indian Music. Free quarters. Apply giving full particulars and terms to Mrs. AMBALAL SARABHAI, Shahibagh, Ahmedabad. 1070

WANTED AT ONCE—A SHORTHAND-TYPIST, only those having previous experience of Office work and good knowledge of English, need apply to K. H. KABBUR and Co., 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 1056

WANTED—A CLERK with knowledge of Gujarati Account and English Correspondence (one knowing Typewriting preferred). Pay according to qualifications, good prospects. JAMNADAS BROTHERS, Chemists, Chhipi Crawl, Market. 1059

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An expert STENOTYPIST for the office of the undersigned; salary according to qualifications. None need apply whose speed in Shorthand is less than 100 words p.m. Rejected applicants will not be replied to.—EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Ammunition Factory Extension, Kirkee. 1073

WANTED.

WANTED—LOOMS 56in. to 64in. Reed Space in good working order. Apply to POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & Co., Mandvi Street, Ahmedabad. 925

WANTED—A CAPITALIST-PARTNER to invest about Rs. 8,000 in a well-known business. Apply to Box No. 656, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1069

WANTED—The public to know that AIDS TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (4th Edition, revised and up-to-date) is, as the *Indian Daily News* says, "An *excellent* hand-book (dictionary) for the average newspaper reader." "Newspaper readers would not light upon a better help," says the *Indian Mirror*. Price Re 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR at 18A. Amherst Row, Calcutta.

TO BE LET.

SHOW ROOMS for motor cars and stone floored big godowns TO LET, Raval Building, Lamington Road. 601

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES 9 lbs. nett Rs. 4, all charges included by V. P. parcel post. CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab. 629

FOR SALE—(LADIS) MACHINE POLISHED, Tandur and Navandgi (white); Madras (black) of sizes. Apply to MANAGER Marble Factory Company, 1, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. 964

FOR SALE—Roller and Waste Cards Drawing and Slubbing Frames, Rope and Belt Pulleys. Apply to DINSHAW D. CAMA, Ahmedabad. 1045

BUILDINGS.—Land and buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 2

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MIRZA MAHOMED SHIRAZEE has contracted to sell to our client the property hereunder described.

All persons having or claiming any estate right, title, interest, claim, or demand in to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mahableshwar in the Registration Sub-District of Jaoli, in the District of Satara, containing by admeasurement four acres and thirty-two gunthas be the same a little more or less and described and particularly denoted as R. S. No. 93 (property No. 23) in a certain map or plan of the said Village deposited in the office of the Collector of Satara and which piece of land is bounded on the East by Public Road, on the West by Revision Survey No. 129, on the North by Revision Survey No. 133 and on the South by Revision Survey No. 129, and Public Road.

Dated this 1st day of August, 1918.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.
1071 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DALSUKHBHAI VADILAL and KANTILAL VADILAL have contracted with our clients for the absolute sale to them free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those 2 pieces or parcels of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khetwady Main Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 685 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward, No. 1592 (1-2) and Street Nos. 26-28 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 286 and 299, New Nos. 1947-2029, Old Survey No. 2 and New Survey No. 20/7417 and bounded as follows:—i.e., to say on or towards the East by the property of Devidas Vraibhukandas, on or towards the West by Private Road, on or towards the North by the property of Balwantrao Ramchandra and on or towards the South by the property of Keshawji Ramji Laxmidas and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendors' tenants.

Dated this 1st day of August, 1918.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL.
1063 Purchasers' Attorneys.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 3-4, Medows Street, Fort, at 6-0 p.m. (S. T.), on SATURDAY, the 3rd August, 1918, to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1917.
2. To confirm the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Jinnah (Chairman), Mr. M. S. Captain, Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Mr. M. R. Jayakar and Mr. J. D. Mahluxmivala, as Directors of the Company.
3. To appoint Directors in place of Messrs. Ambalal Sarabhai and M. S. Captain who retire under Arts. 105 and 106 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint auditors for a quarterly audit, at a remuneration to be fixed by the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th July, 1918, to 10th August, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
K. H. EDWARDS,
Manager.

Bombay, 24th July, 1918.

FOR SALE.

THE Gwalior State Workshops have for disposal a large quantity of best Mahogany and Oak wood in logs and planks. Persons desirous of purchasing the same should apply to the Manager.

B. B. PAGNIS, L. A. A.
919

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted Mr. MANUBHAI C. PANDYA, Solicitor, a partner in our firm.

DHARAMSI & CO.,
Solicitors, High Court.

Dated 1st August, 1918. 1064

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

THE Drapery Department Annual 3 days ODDMENT SALE will commence on THURSDAY, August 1st. 1008

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a post of DEPUTY RANGER on Rs. 50—90 grade in the Forest Department of the Baroda State. The applicant must have passed successfully the Ranger's Course at Dehra Dun Forest College.

R. H. MADAN,
Conservator of Forests,
Baroda State.

Baroda, 27th July, 1918. 1072

WANTED.

A Matriculate of the Bombay University, knowing Guzrathi, Correspondence and Typing for temporary employment on a salary of Rs. 20—25 plus 10 Cycle allowance. Must be under 25 years of age. A Graduate with Literature or a candidate with experience of Municipal work will be preferred. If approved after one year's service may be made permanent. Very good prospects for a hard working intelligent young man. Apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned before the 10th August, 1918.

R. R. KOTHAVALA,
Municipal Commissioner
and
President, Baroda Municipality.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Baroda, 29th July, 1918. 1057

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

TO-NIGHT

LAST THREE EPISODES OF

"THE SEVEN PEARLS"
"THE SEVEN PEARLS"
"THE SEVEN PEARLS"

13th Episode "Over the Falls"
14th „ "The Tower of Death"
15th „ "The Seventh Pearl"

THE COURSE OF AULINE
Pathe-Colour Scenic

PATHE GAZETTE

LOOK OUT FOR
"THE HIDDEN HAND"
The greatest serial yet featuring
Doris Kenyon and Sheldon Lewis.

TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily.
Matinee every Sat. & Sunday 5, p.m.
Extra show every Sunday 3-30 p.m.
Popular Prices.

IMPERIAL

"WAR LOAN DAY"

SATURDAY THE 3RD AUGUST 1918.

Our Special Programme

BABY MARY OSBORNE

IN

"A LITTLE PATRIOT"

Pathe Gold-Rooster Play

Undoubtedly the best picture yet made by this youngest leading lady in the world.

SPECIAL WAR LOAN FILM

LONESOME LUKE Comic

4 Minute Speeches by
F. M. Vincent, Esq., C. V. O. and
The Hon. Mr. Phiroz Sethna
at 8-45 Performance.

A Prize of **Rs. 100**

War Bond will also be given away in the same performance.

Come ALONG and make the "DAY" of your favourite Picture Palace a huge Success.

Time:— **7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.**
MATINEE 5 P.M.

AMUSEMENTS.

SHORTLY TO BE PRODUCED AT THE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

CHARLES HOWITT & A. PHILLIPS COMPANY

DAMAGED GOODS

The Great Drama on the Social Evil

BY

FOR ADULTS ONLY — **BRIEUX** — THE PLAY of the CENTURY

(Member of the French Academy)

Damaged Goods was produced on March 17th, 1917, at the St. Martin's Theatre, London, by a Society formed for the purpose, and including the following distinguished men and women:—

Viscountess Cowdray	Sir Frederick Pollock	John Galsworthy, Esq.
Lady Glenconner	Lady Pollock	Miss Maude Royden
Sir Thomas Barlow, Bt., M.D.	Sir John Fagan, D. L.	G. Bernard Shaw, Esq.
Sir William Lever, Bt.	Major Waldorf Astor	Dr. Mary Scharlieb
Major Sir George Noble, Bt.	J. T. Grein, Esq.	Glynne Williams, Esq.
	Dr. Jane Walker (Chairman)	

DAMAGED GOODS has been approved of by the highest Ecclesiastical & Medical authorities.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

FIRST OF THE MUTUAL-CHAPLIN COMEDIES

Charlie Chaplin

AS

"THE COUNT"

"The Count" featuring **Chaplin** whose income with this Company is now £4,000 a week.

FIRST TIME ON THE EMPIRE SCREEN.

MARY MILES MINTER.

THE LATEST AND MOST DELIGHTFUL GIRL STAR IN A CHARMING COMEDY DRAMA

"ENVIRONMENT"

KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN FOR MORE OF THIS CHARMING ACTRESS'S FILM.

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERM. GIRGAUM

To-night at 7, 8-45 and 10-30

THIRD INSTALMENT OF THE AMAZING PATRIOTIC SERIAL

The Red Ace

WITH

MARIE WALCAMP

Dropped From The Clouds.—a comedy drama in two parts narrating the adventures of Cowboys in a Turkish harem.

THE UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE—Very Amusing and Instructive.

NOTE

A prize of Rs. 100 in War Bonds will be given away on Sunday the 4th inst. in 8-45 Show.

It would be almost a criminal neglect to neglect to-day the first important reels—6000 feet—of

'THE NEGLECTED WIFE'

Pathe Frere's Masterly production, starring
RUTH ROLAND, the Sweet Charmer of the Screen

THE WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

Ladies admitted to-day at Half Rates in the First Class, *i.e.*, for Annas Four only.

NIGHTLY: 5-30, 7, 8-45, 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

LAST DAY OF THE WEEK!

A word of warning to those who have not yet seen the opening chapters of the great 45,000 feet Wonder-Serial,

"The Secret Kingdom"

To-day being the last day of the First Two Episodes 6,000 feet.

Complete Change of Programme To-morrow, AT THE

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

Times: 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

THE UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE and a COMIC.

NOTE.—A Ten-Rupee Post Office Cash Certificate will be given away as a Prize, to-day in the 7 p.m. (S.T.) Show. Prize is open to all classes.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

TO-NIGHT!

A DRAMA OF INTENSE HEART INTEREST

THRILLING WITH EMOTION

The Torment
The Torment

A TALE OF

TWO POETIC SOULS

Together with a Full Programme.

3 shows nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30

Special Music by Mr. SKINNER.

AMUSEMENTS.

At 6-30 **TO-NIGHT** At 10 p.m.

GAIETY THEATRE

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

THE GAIETY CO.

Presents

MISS EILEEN GRACE
CH. MORRIS
MISS NORAH MOORE

In Addition

OUR STAR DRAMA

of intense love, jealousy and reconciliation

A WIFE'S FORGIVENESS

ALSO COMEDY, COMICS AND SCENIC.

At 6-30 MONDAY AUGUST 5th At 6-30

WAR LOAN PRIZE SHOW.

SPECIAL VARIETIES & CHOICE CINEMA

Including

A NEW WAR LOAN FILM

Rs. **50** PRIZE IN WAR LOAN BOND.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Bombay's Most Central Theatre

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

Scored a huge success last night when played for first time in Bombay.

"THE PRINCE AND THE BEGGAR MAID"

The great melodrama from the Lyceum Theatre, London, packed with thrilling incidents of love and war. By the author of "Seven Days' Leave" and "The Story of the Rosary."

TO-MORROW MATINEE AT 5 P. M.

For the first time in Bombay

"OUT THERE"

TO-MORROW NIGHT AT 9-30

"OUT THERE"

A charming and brilliant play by the author of "Peg O' My Heart." A thrilling War Play full of interest and laughter. Aunted Annie, the Hospital Drudge played by DORIS PHILLIPS.

MONDAY the 5th at 9-30

"THE ARISTOCRAT"

A wonderful play about the French Revolution full of exciting incidents.

TUESDAY the 6th at 9-30

"MILESTONES"

The celebrated three generation play by Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblock.

WEDNESDAY the 7th at 9-30

"A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF"

THURSDAY the 8th at 9-30

'THE CASE OF LADY CAMBER'

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.

Prices—Night: Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, and Gallery Re. 1. Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards.

MATINEE PRICES:—Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle and Balcony Rs. 2, and Gallery Re. 1. Boxes from Rs. 10 and upwards.

POPULAR PICTURES

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30

LITTLE MISS NOBODY

Featuring LITTLE EM. GORMAN "the cleverest child in pictures." Into the few years of little Miss Nobody's life more tragedy, humour and pathos are compressed than usually occur in the whole career of an average person.

ALSO A SPLENDID 2-REEL COMIC Specially Selected by Mr. DuCasse,
THE LATEST PATHE GAZETTE
AND
A Musical Treat by the Best Theatre Orchestra in the East.

Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8, 4 and 2.
Box seats Rs. 2, Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

Rs. 5
WILL BRING
32 BRASS TOYS
AND
30 WOODEN TOYS
well coloured, highly polished, very attractive, a great amusement to children and nourishment to their memory.

26 English cut alphabets on well polished wood—Re. 1-0-0.

THE PADDY SILK MANUFACTURING Co., BENARES CITY.

BIG TYPES *NEAT GET UP*

CORAL ISLAND

(In 4 Vols)
By G. W. M. REYNOLDS
Price, Rs. 3.
In the Press. In 3 Vols.

NECROMANCER

As. 12 per Vol: Orders registered from now.

MITARANGA & Co., MADRAS.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

T. DANIEL FRAWLEY

Presents the

Frawley Comedy Co.

To-Night Friday, 2nd Aug. at 9-30

The Great Play of the Canadian North-West

"Tiger Rose"

Saturday 3rd August at 9-30 p.m.

For the first time in Bombay.

The Latest London American Success

"FAIR & WARMER"

A New Farcical Comedy in 3 Acts

The play that is making all London Laugh

The most laughable comedy produced for years

Saturday 3rd at 5-30 Matinee

The bright and breezy sparkling comedy

THE BOOMERANG

NOTE:—Sunday August 4th being the 5th anniversary of the War and a Day of Prayer there will be no Theatrical Performance on that date. The Matinee will be given on Saturday 3rd instead.

Monday 5th August

"FAIR & WARMER"

The play that is making all London Laugh

The most Laughable Comedy produced for years.

Tuesday & Wednesday 6th & 7th August

Melo-dramatic Farce

"CHEATING CHEATERS"

It keeps you guessing.

Lately produced in London and New York.

Thursday & Friday 8th & 9th Aneust

The Dramatic Success of New York

"THE GREAT DIVIDE"

By the Rev. Vaughan Moody

Saturday 10th August

The most talked of comedy the past decade

"A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY"

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 30th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		1,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		..
" " Sales of East Indian		..
" " Imports		2,000
Mid. Americans spot trading value		20.20
Egyptian F.G.F. sakilaridis		29.98
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct.	25.34
	Jan.	24.57
	Mar.	24.55
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	24.20
	Jan.	23.72

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 30th.

New Contracts

Months:	To-day's price:
July	20.89
Aug.	19.96
Sept.	19.41
Oct.	19.11
Nov.	18.89

Old Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
July	19.15

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, July 30th.

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
July.	29.95

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 30th

M.G. Bengal Good	14.33
" " Fully Good	15.08
" " Fine	15.58
" No. 1 Oomra Good	16.06
" " " Fully Good	16.81
" " Fine	17.31
" Broach Good	18.98
" " Fully Good	19.23
" " Fine	19.48
" Scinde Good	14.33
" " Fully Good	15.08
" " Fine	15.58

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 29th.

Bar Silver Spot	48 13/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	56½
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	49½

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 31st July 1918.

Cotton	7 050 bales.
Wheat	8,556 cwts
Linseed	11,830 "
Rape, &c.	598 "
Shaglyseed	176 "
Poppyseed	759 "
Groundnuts	1,545 "
Castorseed	14,733 "
Rice	8 992 "
Myrabollams	7,247 "
Cottonseed	676 "
Mowrasead	224 "
Gram	2,964 "
Jowar	Nil
Maize	Nil
Barley	462 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay Aug. 1st, 1918.—6-0 p.m.

	Basis Terms: Rs. a. p.	Ball Delivery: Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 76-5c	55 0 0	8 3 0
" " Cawnpore 76-5g	54 0 0	8 2 0
" Karachi Bengla	53 0 0	8 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 14 0	8 4 0
" " Cawnpore	7 12 0	8 2 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	8 4 0	8 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 11 0	9 3 0
Thin	8 5 0	8 10 0
Teelseed. White 85.15	15 0 0	---
" Gular 75.25	---	---
" Gular 90.35	---	---
" Black	---	---
Poppyseed, White	11 0 0	11 8 0
Groundnuts	61 0 0	---
Mowrasead	8 8 0	---
Barley	37 0 0	---
Castorseed	73 0 0	14 6 0
Forward:	Rs. as. p.	
Linseed Sept.	9 9 0	
Linseed May	10 7 6	
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	8 12 0	
Wheat April-May	8 3 3	

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS

Bombay, Aug. 1st, 1918.

	Rate per lb Rs. a. p.
Davids No. 16	1—3—3
Shapurji No. 16	1—3—10
Simplex No. 16	1—3—6
Edward No. 16	1—3—4
Light Houses No. 65.	1—0—0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 1st 1918.

	Mexico Rated.
Bank Telegraphs	1 5 15½
" Demand	1 6 1
30 D. Acceptance Bills	1 6 7
For. Demand	203
American Dollars	279
Hongkong	222
Shanghai	317½
Japan	144
Sharpers	154½

Market steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 32-8-0.
Sovereigns Rs. 19-13-6.
Silver Ready ex-duty Rs. 110-10-0.
Silver 1st Settlement Rs. 110-10-6.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/16.

2-8 p, Kumardhubi Engineering 56, Port Shipping 21, Steel Products 14-8.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 67 to Rs. 77-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 67-7 to Rs. 67-12.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

LONDON, May 30.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue shows an increase of £833,065 as compared with last week's return.

SILVER.

Again a week has passed without any change in the price. The tone continues good and a fair amount of silver changed hands.

The Shanghai exchange has gained a fraction.

The Act recently passed in the United States of America "to conserve the gold supply of the United States: to permit the settlement in silver of trade balances adverse to the United States: to provide silver for subsidiary coinage and for commercial use: to assist Foreign Governments at war with the enemies of the United States, and for the above purpose to stabilize the price and encourage the production of silver" contains the following details:—

"Not above 350,000,000 U. S. silver dollars are to be melted or broken up, and sold as bullion at not less than a dollar per ounce 1000 fine. Immediately upon sale the Director of the United States Mint is to be directed to purchase in the United States, of the product of mines or of reduction works in the United States, an amount of silver equal to 371.25 grains pure silver in respect of every standard silver so dealt with, at the fixed price of 1 per ounce 1000 fine. Such silver can be resold for certain specified purposes, but any balance not thus re-sold, whether coined or otherwise, must have silver certificates issued there against. Purchases must continue until the equivalent of the melted or broken-up dollars be acquired.

The limitation as to the area where the silver should be purchased, and the absence of any limit to the date or delivery of proposed purchases are points to be noticed.

The Indian Currency returns given below show an increased silver holding of 68 lakhs That portion held within India is larger by 31 lakhs.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Notes in Circulation—10,530 May 7, 10,612 May 15, and 10,782 May 22.

Reserve in silver coin and bullion (within and without India)—1,215 May 7, 1,243 May 15, and 1,311 May 22.

Gold coin and bullion in India—2,236 May 7, 2,174 May 15, and 1,945 May 22.

Gold out of India—45 May 7, 45 May 15, and 270 May 22.

The stock in Shanghai on the 25th May consisted of about 31,300,000 ounces in sycee and 15,900,000 dollars, as compared with about 31,700,000 ounces in sycee and 16,200,000 dollars on the 18th instant.

Quotations for bar silver per oz. std.

May 24—48 7/8d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

May 25—48 7/8d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

May 27—48 7/8d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

May 28—48 7/8d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

May 29—48 7/8d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

May 30—48 7/8d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery

Average—48.875.

Bank Rate—5 per cent.

Bar Gold p. oz. std.—77/9.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is the same as that fixed a week ago.

LONDON, June 6.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD.

The statutory meeting of the above Bank was held yesterday, in the Navsari Building, Sir Dorab J. Tata presiding, when the following report was submitted to the shareholders. The report stated:—

The total number of shares allotted is:—935,334 shares of aggregate nominal value of Rs. 7,66,00,050. The shares allotted are called up to the extent of Rs. 7/8 per share. No shares have been allotted as fully or partly paid up otherwise than in cash. The total amount of cash received by the Company in respect of the said shares at Rs. 7/8 per share on application and allotment is Rs. 69,76,745. It is now estimated that preliminary expenses, incurred and to be incurred, will amount to Rs. 30,000. The estimate of these expenses named in the statement in lieu of prospectus was placed at Rs. 15,000, but that figure has proved insufficient and has already been exceeded.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report said:—

It gives me pleasure to welcome you at this the first meeting of the Tata Industrial Bank. It is barely four months since your Bank was opened by Sir William Meyer; and you will not expect to hear to-day any lengthy review of its operations, extending as they do over so short a period. But I think I may rightly claim that it has already begun to realise the hopes that you have set on it. All that I had to say on the functions and the policy governing your Bank, I have already said on the day it was opened. I have little to add to what I then said; except that the business public,—have received it with a cordiality for which we cannot be too thankful;—a reception which has, moreover, been translated into an active support.

The authorised capital of the Bank is, as you know, 12 crores of rupees, out of which 7 crores have already been subscribed. The amount already paid-up is nearly Rs. 70 lakhs. And judged from this, I am sure you will consider as very satisfactory the statement presented to you to-day.

We have secured, as you know, the valuable services of Mr. James MacPhail and Mr. L. D. L. Buckley as Managers of the Head Office and the Calcutta Branch, respectively. And in the absence of a General Manager, Mr. MacPhail has in the meanwhile been acting as such.

The Calcutta Branch was opened on the 15th of April last by his Excellency the Governor of Bengal. Your Directors propose to open very soon a branch in the Capital of one of the leading Native States of India, viz., Hyderabad. And as time goes on, they expect also to open more branches in other parts of the country.

Some of you may be inclined to ask the question how far the Bank has, in its operations, and as an Industrial Bank, acted up to its name. To them I would say that industrial propositions cannot be too hastily financed, nor touched till the Bank first establishes its position in the financial economy of the country. The industrial reconstruction of the country will doubtless present before it innumerable opportunities in that direction. For the present, it seems to me, you have sufficient reason to congratulate yourselves on the very fact that a financial organisation of such large dimensions has been created by you to further the cause of Indian industrial progress. Time and the activities of the Bank will show how far the hopes that you have placed in a bank of this type are justified. To me, and to your Directors, it seems that you could not have put your hopes and your money in a more fruitful organisation.

With these words, gentlemen, I move the adoption of the report.

Sir Sassoon J. David seconded and the re-

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, Aug. 1.)

Mr. Keshavrao Balkrishna Wasudev, LL.B., to be Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad vice Mr. R. S. Broomfield, I.C.S., proceeding on military duty.

Mr. K. B. Wasudev shall try such cases as the Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad may make over to him for trial.

Mr. Bodho Gopal Kadol, Joint Subordinate Judge at Dharwar, to be Subordinate Judge at Barsi vice Mr. Bhagvandas Gopaldas Tolat, deceased.

Mr. Khanderao Annaji Paknikar, Clerk of the Court, Pandharpur Subordinate Judge's Court, was in charge of the current duties of that court, in addition to his own duties, from the 4th March to the 16th April 1918, both days inclusive.

The Governor in Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of a Second Class, Fifth Grade, Subordinate Judge on Rs. 150 per mensem for a period of six months, and to appoint Mr. Ramnath Narayan Nadgir to hold it, and to do duty as Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Athni.

Mr. Rajaram Raghunath Sirgaonkar, on return from leave, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, at Ahmedabad vice Mr. C. Pegge, transferred.

Mr. C. Pegge to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kathiawar Agency, vice Mr. J. B. Samson, retired.

Mr. S. M. A. Uraizee, Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed, under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district and, under section 37 of the said Code, is invested with the power to make order as to first offenders, section 562.

Mr. Balkrishna Vishwanath Dev, Mamlatdar of the Salsette Taluka and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Thana, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

The Governor in Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of Assistant Judge under the Provincial Civil Service Rules on Rs. 500 per mensem for a period of two months, and to appoint for Dattatraya Anant Idgunji, LL.B., to hold it and to do duty as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Thana vice Mr. Keshavrao Balkrishna Wasudev, transferred, pending further orders.

Mr. Kashinath Gurunath Kulkarni, Joint Subordinate Judge at Gokak (on deputation at Belgaum), to be Subordinate Judge at Gadag.

Mr. Vishnu Vithal Kamat, Subordinate Judge at Gadag, to be Joint Subordinate Judge at Belgaum.

Mr. Vasudev Venkatesh Pandit, Joint Subordinate Judge at Belgaum, to be Joint Subordinate Judge at Gokak.

Mr. V. V. Athavle, Head Karkun, Jalgaon, and Magisttate of the Third Class in the district of East Khandesh, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. N. M. Sathe, Extra Head Karkun, Bhusaval, and Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of East Khandesh, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. V. K. Kogekar, Acting Divisional Superintendent of Agriculture, Central Division, was granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days with effect from 3rd May 1918.

Mr. M. G. Athalye acted as Divisional Superintendent of Agriculture, Central Division, during the absence on leave of Mr. Kogekar.

Mr. W. J. Newland, Superintendent, Bombay City Survey, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from 2nd September 1918, with permission to affix to his leave the Diwali Holidays.

Mr. B. M. Berrill is appointed, in addition to his own duties, to act as Superintendent,

"A HOUSE OF GLASS"

Plans as usual at ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR PICTURES Daily at 6-30 p.m.

HELP THE ALLIES.

TRY YOUR LUCK!

A fine opportunity for the Poor.

CAMBAY STATE WAR LOAN LOTTERY.

FIRST PRIZE OF RS. 20,000.

PRICE OF EACH TICKET Rs. 2.

This lottery is started with the permission of the Administrator of the Cambay State. The amount realised will be distributed in prizes after deducting the expenses and the commission. It will be drawn in the presence of the State Officers and the gentry. All prizes except the last will be given in War Loan or Cash Certificates.

The Closing Day—9th Sept. 1918.

The Drawing Day—23rd Sept. 1918.

For particulars apply to the Secretaries, Cambay State War Loan Lottery, Cambay.

AMBALAL JOSHI,
B. N. SHAH,
Hon. Secretaries.

Cambay, 18th June, 1918. 959

RED STAR PAIN BALM

OBTAINS for you Instantaneous Relief from all PAINS.

Liberal Terms for Merchants

Local and Mofussil Agents Wanted.

SOLE AGENTS:—THE SOUTH INDIAN STORES. GRANT ROAD BOMBAY.

COOK BETTER

by using the Annapurna Cooker. It is the simplest and most efficient Cooker on the Market. Do you wish to know what it has done for others? Write a card to-day to:—

ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.

Near Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

WAR LOANS.

London, July 29th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£89
4½ % 1925—1945	£100
5 % New:	£94 3/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 29th.

WHEAT.

Wheat—Steady.

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian Wheat paid	79/6

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Value	600
Tone of Rapeseed:—Under control.	
Toria Rapeseed Afloat Value	600

LINSEED.

Tone of Linseed:—Value.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Sellers	13/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Sellers	15/6
Tone.—Very Dull.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept. Sellers	3/0½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. Paid	2/1½
Tone.—Quiet.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 1.

The nominal quotation for Fine Broach September this morning was Rs. 848. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 853 and almost immediately jumped to Rs. 876, but later on gave way to Rs. 867. There is no apparent cause for those wide fluctuations, nor is it possible to foresee how the market may act even from hour to hour. For some time the bazaar, remained quiet but steady at Rs. 867-68. At Colaba the opening rate was Rs. 865, and quotations at 6 p.m., are given below.

Ready cotton has been firm with a fair enquiry and prices are stiffer.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	September	Rs.	863
Good Sawginned Dharwar	Aug.-Sept.	"	840
" M. G. Coompta..	"	"	850
" " Westerns	"	"	835

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 1ST AUGUST 1918.

Growths.	Superfine.	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals		660	625	585	Ready.
Sawginned Dharwar				815	"
M.G. Westerns				820	"
M.G. Coompta				845	"
M.G. Bagalkot				825	"
M.G. Kadi Viramgam			822		"
M.G. Anjar			837		"
M.G. Mundra			850		"
M.G. Limbdi Wadhwan			805		"
Laktar Ginned			505		"
M.G. Athni Miraj				845	"
M.G. Broach		817	895	795	"

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 1st 1918.

	Mexico Rated.
Bank Telegraphs	1 5 15½
" Demand	1 6 1
30 D. Acceptance Bills	1 6 7
For. Demand	203
American Dollars	279
Hongkong	222
Shanghai	317½
Japan	144
Sharpers	154½

Market steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 32-8-0.
Sovereigns Rs. 19-13-6.
Silver Ready ex-duty Rs. 110-10-0.
Silver 1st Settlement Rs. 110-10-6.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3Mso/a Pr. 212.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 143½.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 139.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 220¾.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 315.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 155½.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates.
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 88.
5½ per cent. War Bond 1920-22 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 67½.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76½.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 76.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 75½.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91½.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91.
The following are the Bank rates.
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The Share Market was open for one hour as it was the last day of the August Settlement and a fair amount of business was done both for August and September Settlement. The Market was easy at the close. The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,400, Swan 925, Simplex 1,075, Standard 2,095, Shapurji 156-4, Pearls 777-8, New Greats 465, M. Petit 2,920, Madhowji 2,940, Kohinoor 1,695, Kastoorchand 1,550, Ind. Malwa 380, Ind. Bleaching 222-8, Finlay 715, Fazulbhoy 952-8, David 635, Currimbhoy 472-8, Crescent 305, Century 557-8, Cen. India 2,840, By. United 1,225, By. Dyeing 1,650, Advance 1,520, Ind. Cement 347-8, Katni ord. 257-8, Katni defd. 1,322-8, Tata ord. 260, Tata Old defd. 1,250, Alcocks 787-8, By. Burma 672-8, By. Tramway 387-8, By. Steam 402-8, By. Telephone 195.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,400, Swan 922-8, Simplex 1,072-8, Standard 2,092-8, Shapurji 160, Pearls 777-8, New Greats 465, M. Petit 2,700, Madhowji 2,940, Kohinoor 1,705, Kastoorchand 1,550, Ind. Malwa 377-8, Ind. Bleaching 205, Finlay 717-8, Fazulbhoy 952-8, David 637-8, Currimbhoy 472-8, Crescent 305, Century 555, Cen. India 2,840, By. United 1,235, By. Dyeing 1,650, Advance 1,530, Ind. Cement 347-8, Katni ord. 257-8, Katni defd. 1,320, Tata ord. 262-8, Tata Old defd. 1,260, Alcocks 800, By. Burma 672-8, By. Tramway 387-8, By. Steam 397-8, By. Telephone 195.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 30.

The market was fairly active to-day, but without any excitement. Jute shares opened steady then eased off but in the afternoon recovered again closing a few points below. The best of the day in the market for coal shares. Borreas were made a strong favourite and some big parcels of these securities changed hands. In miscellaneous section Bengal Brass again attracted a great deal of attention and up to Rs. 39-8 paid for these shares. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansjorah 21, Borrea 29-4, Central Dharmaband 15, Equitable ord 46-8, Jumoni 12-8, Kuardi 20-8, Raneegunge 47-8, Reliance ord 48-8, Sudamdih ord 4-2.

Jute:—Anglo-India ord 292, Alliance ord 695, Auckland ord 390, Belly 258, Dalhousie ord 665, Delta ord 652, Empire ord 67-8, Fort Gloster ord 830, Fort William ord 421, Howrah ord 54, Hooghly ord 113, Kamarhatty ord 802, Kanknarrah ord 865, Kelvin ord 865, Kinnison ord 1000, Lawrence ord 697, Lansdowne ord 427, Lothian 335, Naihati ord 730, National 460, Northbrook ord 72-12, Reliance ord 46-8, Soorah ord 289.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 22-8, Anglo-Oriental 40-4, Bengal Brass 38-4, Bengal Paper ord 109, Buxar Timber Trading 16-12, Britannia Biscuits 15-12, Bengal Nagpur Cotton ord 232, Howrah Cotton ord 379, Berhai River Gold 9, Dalbhoom Gold ord 22-4, Eastern Paint 17-12, Indian Iron and Steel

The West African gold output for April, 1918, amounted to £117,520, as compared with £123,826 for April, 1917, and £114,013 for March, 1918.

The effect of the rise of prices and wages during the War is being felt seriously by the Witwaterstrand Goldfield. Fourteen of the low grade mines (comprising 25 per cent. of the industry) earned barely enough to cover expenses. Some of them are now actually carried on at a loss. The average cost of working has risen 20 per cent. between August, 1914, and August, 1917, that is, from 16/8 to 20 per ton milled.

An embargo has been placed upon the export of Gold Bullion in Canada, except under license.

SILVER.

No change has taken place in the price of silver. If the rise of 1 per cent. in insurance from New York to London (foreshadowed in to-day's advices from New York) should materialize, it is quite possible that this may be reflected in the London price.

The last three Indian Currency Returns show a notable expansion of the issue, and an increased silver holding.

(In lakhs rupees.)

Notes in Circulation—10,612 May 15, 10,792 May 22, and 11,153 May 31.

Reserve in silver coin and bullion (within and without India)—1,243 May 15, 1,311 May 22, and 1,556 May 31.

Gold coin and bullion in India—2,174 May 15, 1,945 May 22, and 1,911 May 31.

Gold out of India—45 May 15, 270 May 22, and 270 May 31.

The Federal Reserve Banks have reduced the price of allotments of rupee exchange from 36 to 35¾ cents per rupee, in order to adjust the price to the London rate.

It is reported from Bombay, under date of May 30th, that the Monsoon commenced earlier than usual, and that the rainfall was then unusually heavy.

The amount of silver, disposable for free sale, may be diminished owing to recent instructions issued by the Mexican Government to American Mining Companies operating in that country. Hitherto 25 per cent. of the value of gold and silver in ores shipped had to be returned to Mexico: the amount is now being raised to 50 per cent.

Statistics for the month of May are appended:—

Highest price for cash—49 1/4d.
Lowest price for cash—48 7/8d.
Average—48.980d.

Quotations for bar silver per oz. std.

May 31—48 7/8d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

June 1—48 7/8d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

June 3—48 7/8d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

June 4—48 7/8d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

June 5—48 7/8d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

June 6—48 7/8d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average—48.875.

Bank Rate—5 per cent.

Bar Gold p. oz. std.—77/9.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is the same as that fixed a week ago.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The following is the statement of liabilities and assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the day ended 30th July 1918:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 50 lakhs.	
" Paid up	25,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00 000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, &c.	4,89,19,000
Sundries	11,68,000
	5,30,87,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	78,00,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	2,20,42,000
Bills Discounted	27 81.000
Sundries	12,23,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in Treasury Bills, War Bonds, Papers, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, &c.	1,92 35,000
	5 30,87,000

ENEMY ALIENS IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mother England has at last arisen to the grave danger of the presence of the enemy alien in her midst, and taken steps to intern every man, woman and adult capable of causing mischief, whether naturalised or not. Will the Government of India follow suit? The Colonies, let it be said to their great credit, energetically set to work upon the outbreak of hostilities, and rendered the enemy alien incapable of doing mischief.

But here in India the case is different. Aliens of enemy birth continue not only to thrive and bask in official sunshine, but are even allowed admission in our military institutions. Can anything be more injurious to public safety than permitting these men to know the extent of our military means at a time when an invasion of India is not without the bounds of possibility? Can anything be more serious than allowing these men to learn the art of British warfare?

It is impossible to hope that these aliens, human nature being what it is, will not misuse their opportunities, although they be naturalized or outwardly pro-British. The case of Sir Joseph Jonas, so lavishly honoured by Britain and who owed his wealth and prosperity to British workmen, and of Charles Vernon are instructive examples of enemy gratitude!

Will not some energetic member of the Legislative Council ask for an exposition of Government's policy towards the aliens still at large in our midst, and insist upon debarring them at any rate from military service.—Yours, etc.,

A. S. K.

July 31.

CHOLERA AT ASHADHI FAIR.

A Press Communiqué says:—It has been reported to Government that many cases of cholera have been found among the pilgrims attending the Ashadhi fair at Pandharpur. Included among these are some of the pilgrims who accompanied the Alandi Palkhi. A small annual fair is also to be held at Alandi on the 2nd of August, and if the pilgrims from Pandharpur, Poona and surrounding villages which are already infected with cholera are allowed to visit Alandi, Government apprehend that cholera will linger on at Alandi and neighbouring villages and will be a source of great danber to Poona and neighbouring places when the Kartaki fair which will be a much larger one is held at that place in the month of November next. In these circumstances Government have been constrained in the interests of the public health to stop the August fair at Alandi.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), when Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi occupied the chair.

The following papers were then read:—(1) "Deification of Light among Ancient Nations—Eastern and Western," by Mr. S. S. Mehta. (2) "Anthropology and Modern Civilized Man," by Arthur MacDonald Esq., (of Washington).

The Rev. A. Darby is appointed as temporary Principal, Secondary Training College, Bombay, vice Mr. J. N. Fraser, deceased, pending further orders.

In modification of Government Notification No. 1361, dated the 27th May 1918, so far as it relates to the appointments of Mr. M. Hesketh and Mr. Krishnaji Shrinivas Hungund, his Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment pending further orders:—

Mr. Hesketh to do duty as Educational Inspector, C.D., vice Mr. F. W. Marrs, who has proceeded on military duty.

Mr. Hungund to continue to do duty as Educational Inspector, S. D.

The appointments of Messrs. Padmanabha Shankar Chandavarkar and Sadashiv Laxman Ugrankar as Acting Head Masters, Belgaum and Karwar High Schools, respectively are cancelled.

2-17th Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Battalion:—

The undermentioned gentlemen are granted temporary commissions, subject to his Majesty's approval:—

To be Second-Lieutenants:—

Samuel Fitzgerald Madden.

Cyril Landon.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery:—

Lieutenant William George Nalder resigns his commission, and is permitted on retirement, to retain his rank. Dated 31st March, 1917.

On return from Nepal Mr. A. W. Hanckel, A.M.I.C.E., M.Sc., Executive Engineer, is attached to the Public Works Department, Secretariat, Bombay.

On relief of his duties in the Public Works Department, Secretariat, Mr. Hanckel is posted to the office of the Superintending Engineer, Deccan Irrigation Division, until further orders.

The orders issued in Government Notification No. E.-1, dated 2nd January 1918, are cancelled.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 2 of section 36 of the Indian Electricity Act IX of 1910, Mr. Hormusji Bhikaji Minocher, Electrician, is appointed to hold charge of the duties of the Electrical Inspector in Sind with effect from the 22nd May 1918, during the absence of Mr. W. L. Stevenson, appointed to act as Electrical Inspector, Bombay, in Government Notification No. E.-3595, dated the 28th May 1918, or until further orders.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was no rain during the week in Sind, Baroda, Cutch, Palanpur, Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha. There was a very slight fall in Gujarat, the Deccan and the Karnatak and slight rain in parts of the Konkan. More rain is urgently needed everywhere. There was excellent rain since the end of the week in the Sholapur district. Sowing is retarded in Ahmedabad, Surat, Kanara, Rewa Kantha and parts of the Deccan. Transplantation of rice is retarded in Larkana, Surat, Thana, Kanara and parts of the Deccan. Germinated seedlings were slightly damaged by insects in Upper Sind Frontier and Thar Parkar, by winds in Karachi and are withering in parts of Sind, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Kanara, the Deccan, Karnatak, Rewa Kantha, Savantvadi and Kolhapur. Fodder supply is adequate except in parts of Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Gujarat, Deccan, Baroda, Belgaum and Dharwar. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are generally in good condition. Supply of water for drinking is sufficient and for irrigation is deficient in parts of Sind. Prices of food-grains have slightly risen in Gujarat, Deccan and the Karnatak and were generally steady elsewhere.

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

RESHARPENED Gillette, Clemak, Ajax &c. any sort keen as new Re. 1-2 doz. Under six As. 2 each. Thick (Hollow Ground) Blades As. 4 each. Razors As. 8 each. All Post Free. Electroplating and Surgical Instruments repairs done. MATHEWS & Co., 86, Medows St., Op. Taraporewala, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

"ELABORATE MUNICIPAL FRAUDS."

EXPOSED BY POLICE ENQUIRY

(Before Justices Heaton and Hayward.)
(1) Sitaram Govind; (2) Sonoo Pratabji; (3) Laxman Shamrao. Applicants,
vs.
The King-Emperor.

These were three criminal applications for revision against the decision of Mr. C. H. Setalwad, Second Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, who convicted the applicants under sections 420, 511 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code, of defrauding the Bombay Municipality and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment of 4 months and 3 months respectively.

The facts of the case are briefly these:—At the Municipal A Ward Office in Mint Road labourers, carts, bullocks employed for Municipal work, were daily mustered and then sent out for work from there. The firm of Khimji Kheraj and Co. were the contractors for the supply of labour carts with bullocks and bullocks to the Municipality. Accused No. 3 Laxman was the agent of the Company and looked after the supply of carts and bullocks in the A Ward. The requirements of the Municipality as to carts and bullocks for use in the A Ward each day were communicated to accused No. 3 the previous day. It often happened that for a particular day the Municipality required more carts in A Ward than the carts which the Company had placed at the disposal of accused No. 3. In that case accused No. 3 hired other carts from the town and paid for them himself and supplied them to the Municipality and for which the Company got Rs. 1-12-0 for each cart from the Municipality, accused No. 3 getting Rs. 1-9-6 from his masters for such extra cart supplied. Accused No. 1 was a Road Muccadum in A Ward. His duty was to take charge of the labour carts, bullocks and coolies, that were mustered every morning and to take down the numbers of labour carts in a book kept for the purpose. Accused No. 2 was a Muccadum in A Ward, part of whose duty was to take down the numbers of the carts and the trips each cart made each day, taking road materials, etc., in his diary.

"CONCLUSIVE PROOF."

In consequence of certain information given to him Inspector Raghunathrao of the C. I. D. began to make inquiries and gave certain orders to his subordinates. On the 27th June, 1917, Inspector Raghunathrao gave instructions and deputed one Police Constable, Taiji, to do duty in disguise at Todd Bunder as a labourer. The Constable in disguise attended the place on the 28th and 29th June and noted down the numbers on carts that went to Todd Bunder and dumped road scraping and katchra in the sea. On comparing these numbers with those on the road slips for the 28th June, 1917, it was conclusively proved that 13 carts which were shown in the road slips as having worked for the Municipality on that day, did as a matter of fact not at all work for the Municipality; and those carts were never taken for muster at the A Ward Office, although there was a certificate of Inspector Waigankar of the A Ward showing that the 13 carts worked for the Municipality. In fact an attempt was made by accused No. 3 in conspiracy with accused Nos. 1 and 2 to cheat the Municipality in respect of Rs. 22-8-0, the cart hire for those 13 carts.

DILATORY PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Justice Heaton in the course of his judgment observed that their Lordships were asked to interfere under their revisional powers with the conviction by the Presidency Magistrate of three persons who had committed a fraud and thereby had obtained payment from the Municipality for the use of a larger number of carts than was supplied. The details of the case and the manner in which a fraud of that kind could be perpetrated, were set forth in the lengthy, but at the same time lucid judgment of the Presidency Magistrate. The case had taken a very long time to hear, a regrettably long time unless the method of trying the case adopted by the Magistrate, was absolutely inevitable. Many witnesses were examined and many documents scrutinized. There were long cross-examinations of the witnesses and there was a very lengthy and careful judgment. That being so, the only question that his Lordship felt disposed to ask himself as regards the evidence was that whether there was any reason for supposing that the Magistrate had failed to appreciate the evidence; whether he misjudged it, taking false evidence for true and true evidence for false? In considering that his Lordship took only a broad general view of the case. There was no doubt whatever that in the present case there was conspiracy. There was a conspiracy either on the side of the prosecution to suborn evidence and maliciously obtain the conviction of the accused; or there was a conspiracy on the part of certain persons to defraud the Municipal funds of money.

TWO THEORIES.

Was there a conspiracy on the part of the prosecution? To arrive at an answer to that question one had to look at the prosecution evidence in the light of two opposing theories. The first theory was that the evidence was the outcome of an honest, a careful, a difficult and prolonged police inquiry conducted with very considerable skill and leading to positive results. The alternative theory was that the evidence was the result of coercion or cajolery or inducement on the part of some police officers, which had resulted in a large number of witnesses coming forward and giving deliberately false evidence to the prejudice of persons against whom there was no indication that they bore any ill-will. Those theories were no doubt present to the mind of the Magistrate, though he might not have formulated them exactly in the terms that his Lordship had used. The Magistrate's conclusion was unhesitating and positive; that the evidence produced on behalf of the prosecution was true evidence. His Lordship not only did not see any reason to suppose that the Magistrate's conclusion in that particular was wrong, but his Lordship saw very good reason, indeed, for supposing that it was right. If the evidence was once accepted—and his Lordship thought it must be accepted,—the result was that it was demonstrated that out of 40 hired carts which on the 28th June were recorded as being employed for Municipal purposes, which were charged for and which were paid for, 13 carts at least were never used by the Municipality at all or did no work for them on that day. If the evidence was true that must be so unless by chance there were 13 carts which claimed to bear the numbers of 13 other carts rightly owning those numbers and used elsewhere and for other purposes on that particular day. The only explanation given for such a mistake, was that sometimes there were carts without number plates and that in such cases numbers were marked with chalk on the carts, or if that was not done the number of the cart was stated when asked for by the cart driver. His Lordship said he had spent some considerable time in turning over in his own mind how a mistake of that kind covering 13 out of 40 carts on one day in one place could happen and his Lordship could find no theory which satisfied his mind.

SYSTEMATIC, ELABORATE AND INGENIOUS.

On the other hand, if the prosecution view was taken into account, a perfectly simple explanation of everything was available. His Lordship said simple because their Lordships knew that frauds of that kind were not of uncommon occurrence. It seemed to his Lordship therefore that once they accepted the facts as found by the Magistrate, they must, it was inevitable, accept his further conclusion that there were not 40 carts supplied, but that out of the 40 carts charged for and paid for at least 13 were never supplied at all and that as regards those 13 money was dishonestly obtained. As his Lordship had already said the Magistrate had explained in detail how that fraud was committed. Without going into details, his Lordship said that the fraud must have been elaborate, systematic and ingenious, that it must have continued for a considerable time and that it must have been the result of a conspiracy on the part of a considerable number of people. It was claimed, and his Lordship thought rightly claimed, that the conspiracy included amongst its members the three accused persons who had been convicted. Each one of them had set up a different defence, each one had attempted to show that though the others might be guilty, he at least was innocent. But not one of those defences seemed to his Lordship to have any solid basis on which to rest. His Lordship thought he had said enough considering that they were dealing with the case only in revision and he would conclude by saying that the rules ought to be discharged.

Mr. Justice Hayward delivered a concurring judgment at the end of which he observed that there had been no irregularities brought to their Lordships' notice which would justify their interference in revision. There was however one irregularity to which the applicants were themselves parties and that was the protraction of the trial before the Magistrate. It was much to be regretted that any case should be permitted to occupy 56 hearings and be protracted over 5 or 6 months before its determination. It might be impossible under existing arrangements always to avoid delay. But protraction of that nature could not but seriously prejudice the administration of justice in the Magistrates' Courts.

Mr. A. G. Desai appeared for the applicant—accused No. 1.

Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar appeared for applicant—accused No. 2.

Mr. S. S. Rangnekar with Mr. B. T. Desai appeared for applicant—accused No. 3.

The Hon. Advocate-General instructed by Mr. L. Crawford of Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., appeared for the Bombay Municipality.

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POSITION OF MINOR IN ARBITRATION.

FULL BENCH DECISION.

Hanmantram Radhakisan (minor by his next friend his mother) v. Shivnarayan Asaram Marwadi and another.

(Before the Chief Justice, Justice Macleod and Justice Shah.)

This was a reference made to the Full Bench by Justices Beaman and Heaton.

The case was originally decided by Mr. R. T. Kirtane, First Class Subordinate Judge at Poona, who decided against the plaintiff-appellant.

The facts are briefly these:—

The plaintiff was a minor; his father was a partner in a firm. On his death disputes arose as to the business of the firm. It was agreed to refer those disputes to arbitration, this agreement being signed by the mother and natural guardian on behalf of the plaintiff. An award was made. The plaintiff through his mother as guardian, applied to the Court as provided by para 20 of the Second Schedule to the Civil Procedure Code that the award should be filed. Thereupon the application was numbered and registered as a suit, notices were issued, there was no contest and eventually a decree was made in terms of the award.

ATTEMPT TO AVOID DECREE.

The minor then, again through his mother as guardian, sued to avoid the decree on the ground that he was entitled to do so by the provisions of Rule 7 of Order 32. The question was whether he was entitled to do so or not, in short whether Rule 7 of Order 32 governed to stir the case. So the following was the question referred to the Full Bench:—

"When a dispute to which a minor is a party has been submitted to arbitration out of Court, and the award made upon such submission has been brought into Court under Clause 20 of the Second Schedule, Civil Procedure Code, and the Court has been asked to file it and thereafter pass a decree upon it, neither party objecting, is not the Court bound to sanction this agreement to have the award filed and a decree passed upon it, as for the benefit of the minor, and so also certify the decree? And if the Court fails to do so is not the minor entitled to the protection of Order 32, Rule 7, Civil Procedure Code 9.

Justice Beaman in his referring judgment observed:—

"It is contended before us that whether there was fraud or not, the plaintiff is clearly entitled under Order 32 Rule 7, Civil Procedure Code to have the decree set aside and the question is whether he is so entitled or not? Were the point free from authority I should have had no hesitation in holding that he was. So it was held upon exactly similar facts in the case of Mahadev Balkrishna v. Krishnabai P. J. for 1896 page 609 by Parsons and Ranade J. J. But a division bench consisting of Sir Lawrence Jenkins and Chandavarkar J. J. came to a contrary conclusion in the case of Vithaldas v. Dattaram I. L. R. 26 Bom page 298, and very definitely over-ruled the earlier decision. This was not through inadvertence, since the judgment of the Lower Court was expressly based upon the case of Mahadev Balkrishna v. Krishnabai. It is plain that the later decision could not have been given in opposition to the earlier without reference to a Full Bench, but for the latitude allowed Courts in shutting their eyes or not, to case law which is not in the authorized reports. It is significant that although the Court must have known that it was over-ruling the decision of Parsons and Ranade J. J. when it decided the case of Vithaldas v. Dattaram, no reference is to be found in the judgment to that decision. We find here then a direct and irreconcilable conflict of judicial decision. We have no other course open to us than to refer the point to a Full Bench for authoritative settlement."

A POINT OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

Justice Heaton observed:—

"My learned brother has explained that a reference to a Full Bench is imperative in this case. It is the more so because in a recent case of Kheratali Roshanalli v. Mahmadali Nadarali, we delivered a judgment which in principle is irreconcilable with the judgment in I. L. R. 26 Bom. 298. The point is one of great general importance, for if that rule does not apply to uncontested decrees obtained on awards, the door is opened to the evils in their worst form which the rule is intended to prevent; for we know how easily widows are cajoled or deceived and how often they are induced to sacrifice the interests of minor sons."

Their Lordships after hearing Counsel observed that there was no conflict in case reported in I. L. R. 26 Bom page 228 and the case reported in the Printed Judgment 1896 page 609. The case should be heard and decided on merits. The question referred was answered in the negative with reference to the particular facts of the case.

Mr. Bahadurji with Mr. S. J. Abhyankar appeared for the appellant.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad and Mr. H. C. Coyaji with Mr. S. R. Bakhale for the respondents.

MOTOR CAR PROSECUTION.

MAGISTRATE'S SENTENCE REDUCED.

Waman Dhakobhai Ambre vs. The King-Emperor.

(*Before Justices Heaton and Hayward.*)

This was a Criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. B. N. Athavle, Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty of driving a motor taxi car in a manner so rash and negligent as to endanger human life and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment under section 279 of the Indian Penal Code. It was further directed that the accused's license be suspended for a period of six months' under section 18 of the Motor Vehicles Act and that this conviction be endorsed on his license.

The facts of the case have been fully given in the following judgment of the Magistrate:—

The case for the prosecution was that on the night between the 23rd and 24th May 1918, at about 12 midnight, the prosecution witness Laxman Ramji was going along Babula Tank Road from the direction of the J. J. Hospital towards Dongri that is from West to East. He was walking along the part of the road between the wall of the compound of the Hospital and the Grant Road Mazagon Tram Ticket. The accused Waman Dhakhabai came up driving his motor car No. 2594 from the opposite direction and knocked Laxman Ramji down almost in front of the Eye Hospital. The car passed over the man and his back and the right wrist were considerably injured. Laxman Ramji became unconscious and when he regained consciousness he found himself in the car of the accused at Carpenter Street near Nall Bazaar almost three quarters of a mile away. Here the passengers who were in the car got out and Laxman was left on the road and the accused drove his car away.

ACCUSED TRACED.

Laxman who was considerably disabled went crawling to the nearest policeman Sitaram Vithal and made his complaint. It was about 1 a.m., then. The policeman took the injured man to the hospital in a hack victoria. Inquiries were made by the police and the accused was traced, and was put before Mr. Athavle on a police report which alleged that he had committed an offence punishable under section 279 of the Indian Penal Code. The witness Anant Vyankatesh who had his eating-house on the other-side of the road opposite the scene of the occurrence and the witness Gopal Gangji a fireman in the Fire-Brigade Station which was next to the shop of Anant deposed to the occurrence. They said that after the pedestrian was knocked down the accused stopped his car, put the injured man in it and drove away. According to their evidence and the evidence of the injured man himself the accused was entirely on the wrong side of the road and he was not blowing his horn to give warning to pedestrians.

The accused in his statement says that the incident happened in the neighbourhood of the Ripon Copper Works which is considerably to the east of the spot indicated by the prosecution witnesses about 300 yards away. He says that the pedestrian was on his left and was crossing the road to go to the right, and when he blew his horn the pedestrian began to waver and was knocked down. He helped the man to get into the car and took him to Sutar Lane (Carpenter Street) and there asked him if he wished to be taken to the hospital or to a policeman, but the man created a row and said he would go away and disappear.

The accused has called his own cleaner the witness Chhotalal Ramchhordas and one of the occupants of the car, the witness Bapuji Bhaw. According to these witness the accused was taking to their homes guests who had been invited to a wedding at the Ripon Copper Works.

EVIDENCE OF ESCAPE.

The witness Bapuji Bhaw says he does not know if the car went over anybody. According to him within a few minutes after the car started from the Ripon Copper Works, it stopped and a ghati jumped into the car over the door and then the car went along Carpenter Street. Chhotalal Ranchhodas says that Laxman Ramji was wobbling along the road and was knocked down by the car. He adds that Laxman got into the car himself.

"The least that I can say about these two witnesses is that they have disgracefully perjured themselves."

"I believe the evidence for the prosecution entirely. The accused was returning from a wedding late at night and was apparently in a hilarious mood and was driving his motor car altogether on the wrong side of the road, utterly regardless of the pedestrian traffic on the road. He knocked down a pedestrian who was on his proper side of the road, in such a way that his car went over the pedestrian rendering him unconscious. The accused hastened to put the injured man into his car, and instead of immediately taking him to the hospital which is just on the other side of the compound wall, drove, him away to Carpenter Street and most heartlessly left him there on the road in a helpless condition. The intention of the accused in adopting this wicked course of conduct is quite apparent. He evidently wanted to create circumstances which would give rise to a belief that the man was injured in another part of the town. He thought that if he left the man who was in a dazed condition, in the middle of the night in a narrow lane near Nal Bazaar he would not know how he got there and what had happened to him. But the hand of justice has reached the accused and he has been found out."

"MOST DETESTABLY WICKED."

The conduct of the accused has been most detestably wicked. On the evidence for the prosecution which I fully believe I convict him of the offence of driving his motor car in a negligent manner under section 279 of the Indian Penal Code. He deserves to be severely punished for his wicked conduct and therefore I sentence him to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment. I further direct that his license be suspended for a period of six months under section 18 of the Motor Vehicles Act VIII of 1914, and at this conviction be endorsed on his license."

Mr. Justice Hayward said that their Lordships found no evidence to support the theory that the accused motor driver was either drunk or picked up the injured man in his motor and dragged him from the scene of the accident with the object of escaping the responsibility for the offence. Their Lordships thought that in those circumstances the punishment of five days rigorous imprisonment already undergone would be sufficient. Their Lordships accordingly reduced the sentence to that amount and directed that his bail bond be discharged.

Mr. Binning instructed by Messrs. Daphtary Ferraira and Diwan appeared for the applicant.

The Government pleader represented the Crown.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

EJECTMENT PROCEEDINGS.

A TROUBLESOME TENANT.

The plaintiffs, who are the trustees of the estate of the late Mr. Esmalji Ebramji Nagree, sought to evict the defendant, who was their monthly tenant, from a portion of their premises known as Ismalji Building and situate at the Customs House Road.

Mr. D. J. Surti appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Vaz for the defendant, who claimed protection under section 9 of the Rent Act.

Mr. Surti, in opening his case, stated to the Court that the present suit was governed by the exemptions mentioned in section 9 under which no protection could be given to any tenant who was proved to be guilty of conduct which was a source of annoyance to adjoining or neighbouring occupants. He further said that the tenant had deliberately committed acts of mischief and damaged the demised property and thus rendered himself an undesirable tenant. The harmony which had hitherto prevailed among the tenants, had been disturbed from the day the defendant came in right up to the date of hearing of the suit.

Kaderbhai Ismalji, one of the plaintiffs, deposed in his evidence that since the defendant came to live on the premises, frequent complaints had been made to him by nearly all the tenants. There had been police cases between the defendant and some of the other tenants. The late Mr. Sarafalli Mamooji, who was a tenant, also wanted to prosecute the defendant, but meanwhile he fell ill and died.

The witness further stated that in May last the defendant had removed four iron railings from the gallery, broken the rain water pipe, cut two of the joists, and indented notches in the door frames to admit of large pieces of furniture being brought in and accommodated on the premises. He had charged him for mischief in the Police Court and the case was compounded on the defendant paying him Rs. 50 as compensation at the suggestion of the trying magistrate. The defendant also wrote incessant complaints to the Municipality and carried on endless correspondence requiring him to do a number of things which he was under no obligation to do.

Mr. Edwin Bencole, one of the tenants, said that the defendant was a perfect nuisance as far as he and his family were concerned.

Mrs. M. Moonez deposed to a bucketful of water being thrown upon her. Mr. J. S. Banaji, a Parsi tenant, stated that the defendant had been using abusive and insulting language towards him on account of his having accompanied the landlord to the Police Court in the case filed by him.

The defendant averred that he always lived peaceably with others, but he was obliged to fight for his rights in which there was nothing wrong.

His Honour observed that there was no doubt that the defendant was not a welcome tenant and rather than have the harmony of all the other tenants disturbed, it was better that the defendant should go out of the premises. Admittedly he had been guilty of acts of damage to the property and the fact that he had compensated the landlord in the Police Court, did not alter the aspect of the case. However his Honour was inclined, in view of the present situation, to give the tenant reasonable time to vacate, if he undertook not to create fresh disturbances and live peacefully with the landlord and the other tenants.

On defendant agreeing to do so, he was ordered to vacate by the end of November next and pay costs.

KANARA FOREST GRIEVANCES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I should like to bring to your notice, some of the actual forest grievances of the ryots of only one of the talukas of the Kanara Collectorate, at present, namely, Yellapur. 1. Unnecessary restrictions are placed on the rights of possession and enjoyment of Betta lands. The ryots are not allowed to destroy by fire thorny and obnoxious shrubs, and grow useful grass therein. Nor are they allowed to make free use of dead trees thereof. 2. The cultivators of rice lands and cocoanut gardens have not been assigned any Betta lands. They are not also allowed to bring Soppu (green leaves for manure) from minor forests. 3. Enough minor forest is not assigned to every village or group of villages; cultivation therefore is discouraged. Some minor forests thus assigned have no trees and are therefore altogether useless. The ryots are not allowed to bring fuel for preparing Jagri, and for other agricultural and domestic purposes, unless they take permission for the same. 4. Ryots are required to take permission beforehand from the Forest Department, (a) to saw wood in the villages, (b) to cart old timber from one village to another, (c) to bring bamboos, jungle reeds, canes, palm leaves and broom sticks from jungles for building and agricultural purposes. This causes unnecessary delay and trouble. 5. Cultivators are not allowed to hunt wild beasts which destroy their crops, with the aid of license-holders. Even special short term gun licenses, which, according to a recent Government order, has had good effect in the Ratnagiri district, are not granted, at least during the harvest season so as to fully meet the requirements. 6. Annas four to eight per head are charged as grazing fees for cattle in case of accidental fires, instead of annas two per head as before. Goats are not allowed in jungle in any case. 7. All ryots are held responsible for damage done to the forest by any accidental fires or by the acts of some person or persons. 8. Compensation received from the ryots for any forest offences sometimes exceeds double the amount of damage estimated by the Panchas.

Thus, the poor cultivator is hemmed in from all sides by the "guardian-thorns" of the Forest Department. Still he makes his efforts to live. Do you think he will survive in his competition with the Forest Department?—Yours, etc.,

S. G. W.

31st July, 1918.

The death has occurred of Pundit Bansidharji Sharma at Saharanpur. He was a member of the All-India Congress Committee, the Home Rule League, Sewa Samiti and other charitable institutions. His wife predeceased him and having no children he has willed most of his property to several charitable institutions.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 2ND OF AUGUST, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

883-17—Amin & D, Baboo Ramji Wallonj v. Sitabai widow and ors, Judah & S. Smetham B & Co., Part heard.

20-18—Little and Co., Shantaram Balkrishna and anr v. Waman Gopal Wadekar and anr, Amin and D, Part heard, 29-7-18.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTION AND COSTS IN COMMR'S. REPORT.

928-10—Payne and Co, B N Lang v. Kastoorbai widow and ors, Edgelow G W & Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

643-18—Captain & V, Bhanji Ramji & Co. a firm v. Aga Mirza Ahmed Kazrani, Shroff & D.

LONG CAUSES.

13-17—Amin & Desai, Shakrabhai Motilal v. Bapuji Framji Musha & ors, Mulla & M, Hiralal T. & Co.

831-17—Jam R & D, Hemraj Jairam a firm v. Khoja Ali Mahomed Mulji, Merwanji K & Co.

772-17—Little & Co., The Continental Tyre & Rubber Co. Ld. v. The Madras Stable Co. a firm, Ragh N & Co.

588-17—Captain & V, Hinduji Krishnaji a firm v. Kasturchand Umaji & ors, Soonderdas & Co.

725-18—Dharamsi & Co., Ambaji Gangaram Saiboo & ors v. Kasturchand Dhulaji, Mehta D & L.

1390-16—N C Dalal Shah Jeewanlal Dolatchand a firm v. Mehta Mohanlal Shakerchand a firm, Jam R & D.

1107-17—Madh K & Ch, Pandamsingh Narsinghbhai v. Lala Harnarain & anr, Edgelow G W & Co.

1195-17—Crawford B & Co., Richardson and Cruddas a firm v. Cawasji Dhunjibhoy Tarachand & ors, Ard H D & Co.

181-17—Edg G W & Co., Hormusji Rustomji Billimoria v. General Nawabzada Obeidulla Khan, Payne & Co.

935-17—Mulla & Mulla Vadauji Keshowji v. Dossa Visram, Bhai K & Gir.

216-17—Ard H D & Co., Jalbhoy Pestonji Virji v. Messrs Pulee & Co. a firm, Dharamsi & Co.

357-17—Little & Co., Mathuradas Vallabhdas & anr v. Mofatlal Gayalbhai & Co. a firm, Edg G W & Co.

949-17—Little & Co., Ralli Brothers a firm v. Kanji Pradhan a firm, Bhai K & Gir.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

CHAMBER MATTER FOR DISPOSAL (IN CHAMBERS.)

558-03—Mulji & Th, Jamnabai widow v. Fazalbai Haptulla & ors, Messrs Mulji & Khambatta a firm, Applicant, Parties Concerned, Notice 3-4-17 in Suit No. 775 of 1905.

FOR DISMISSAL.

409-18—Ard H D & Co., Kumar Nath Biswas v. Morarji Jeyram Narranji & anr, Shroff & D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

422-17—M B Chothia, Messrs Comer & Co. a firm v. Hormusji Bomanji Katrak & ors, Mulla & Mulla, Part heard.

125-17—Rustomji & Gin, Ananta Jaganath v. Balcrishna Ananta.

220-16—Judah & S, Joti Babaji v. Kesra Poosa & Co. a firm, Wadia G & Co.

921-17—Moti & Devi, Deokaran Mulji v. Panachand Bhagubai & ors, Bhimji & Co., Daph F & D.

290-17—N C Dalal, Bhugwanlal Mulji v. Meghji Laxmidas, C P D'Cunha & Co.

291-17—N C Dalal Bhugwanlal Mulji v. Mahomed Habibulla & ors, C P D'Cunha & Co.

726-12—Tyabji D & Co., Bhagwandas Parsharam a firm v. Kanayalal Jainarayen, Malvi M R & Co.

1337-14—Khambatta & Co., Purshotam Krishna Vete v. Pandurang Yeshwant Vete & ors, Khand L & M, Khambatta & Co.

833-17—Khand L & M, Anandrao Wishwanath Jaiker v. Tuljiram Goculdas Dalal & ors., Motichand & D, For postponement.

88-17—Vachha & Co., Nanakji Raichand & Co, a firm v. Pandurang Gopal Nagwekar & ors, Jam R & D.

1136-16—Pandia & Co., Edoo Rama Nimbalkar v. Messrs Trikemji Jiwandas a firm Kanga & Sayani.

227-17—Payne & Co., Kaikhusroo Hormusji Gheesta v. Kisanchand Jitmal & anr, Shroff & Din.

489-16—Payne & Co., The Indian & Peninsular Steam Navn. Co. Ld. v. Anandi Prasad Dube, Matu J & M.

717-17—Captain & V, Fazalbhai Peer Mahomed v. The Planet Mills Ltd., Edg G W & Co.

631-18—Mans H M & Co., Narandas Purshotam Kapadia v. Dewji Malji, Sham M & H.

632-18—Mans H M & Co., Narandas Purshotam Kapadia v. Messrs James Mf's Co. a firm, Sham M & H.

633-18—Mans H M & Co., Narandas Purshotam Kapadia v. B. Ardeshir & Co. a firm, Sham M & H.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN

In the Division Court No. 40.

PETITIONS FOR HEARING IN CHAMBERS.

733-13—Edgelow G W & Co., A R Joshi v. Sardar Manorji Kuverji.

T & I J L/A of Parbhudas Poonjabhoy—Edgelow G W & Co., Karsondas Poonjabhoy.

886-18—Dubash & Co., Tokersey Kanji & Co. a firm v. B Cowasji & Co. a firm.

ADJOURNED PETITIONS AND SUMMONS (IN COURT.)

In Re Indian Arb. Act IX of 1899—Tyabji D & Co., Madhowdas Khushaldas a firm Petrs. v. Gokaldas Haridas a firm, Respondents, Pandia & Co., Notice 22-6-18, Part heard.

In Re Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899—Ard H D and Co, Morarji Jairam Narranji Petitioner v Gopalji Kuverji and anr Respondents, Madh K and Ch, Motichand and D, Notice 19-6-18, Part heard, 23-7-18.

In Re Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899 and Re Agreement dated 26th March 1917 and Re Suit No. 648 of 1918—Jamsetji R & D, Tulsiram Karamchand & Co., a firm, Petitioners v. Maganlal Dulabhai Desai, Respondent, Daphtary F & D, Notice 22-7-18.

360-11—Jamsetji R & D, Chimabai widow v. Dhulla Kuppa and ors, Payne and Co., 22-7-18.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMR'S REPORT

65-17—Ard H D & Co., Bai Jassodabai widow v. Bai Shandabai widow, Mulji & Th.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSE.

655-18—Jehangir & B, Messrs Dharamsee Assoo & Co. a firm v. Messrs Kaikhusru Hirjibhai Printer & Co., a firm, Dastur and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

1230-17—Edg G W & Co., Maneckbai v. Jalram Jalooji Ghansali & ors, Pandia & Co., Edg G W & Co.

INSECTS AND WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I should like to say a few words about the interesting information on "Insects and Wireless Telegraphy" in your issue of the 27th.

Fabre proves conclusively by his experiments that it is by some kind of exudation from the body of the female that the male insect is attracted. The particular experiment I consider conclusive is as follows. He placed the female in a room in a particular place till the males had arrived at the closed windows in large numbers. Then he removed her in a straight line towards one of the windows, which he opened. Now, what should we expect? Obviously, that the males so admitted would make directly for the female. But no! They pass over her without taking the least notice, and rush to the place from which she had just been removed and where she had remained for a long time. It is to be remembered that the living female is directly in their way to this spot, and still they completely ignore her. What can be the explanation of this apparent absurdity? Fabre argues that the attraction exercised by the female is not personal, but is due to an exudation from the body, which is ineffective unless it is accumulated in sufficient quantities. This explains why the insects in the experiment cited go to the old spot where they find nothing. He further says that however much they are puzzled at finding nothing, they stick to the spot, and nothing can induce them to leave it, until the female having remained in her new position for some time, the exudation has found time to accumulate in the new place, and is sufficiently powerful to overcome the attraction of the old spot which has by this time faded away.

This is why Fabre considers the sense of smell in this case, although he does not find it satisfactory. This, I think, is because he proceeds on the theory that powerful odours overpower weaker ones. But is this necessarily true? Is it not reasonable to suppose that odours may have other qualities than mere strength and weakness? We make a distinction between the timbre, pitch and intensity of sounds. It is quite obvious to my mind, that odours also have "timbre" if I may call it so: I think it is possible to distinguish a weak odour even in the presence of a powerful one if it is of an entirely different kind. At least, if this does not seem easy for the human nose, it may easily be possible to the probably more delicate organ of the insect. On this not unreasonable supposition, the odour theory seems the best explanation. Obviously, the "wireless wave" explanation suggested by the writer of the article referred to, will not hold water in face of the experiment cited above except on the rather improbable theory that the vibrations originate in the exudation mentioned above and not in the body of the female.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. KARVE.

Karnatak College,
Dharwar, July 29.

LANDLORD AND TENANTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The following are letters sent by a landlord to his tenant after serving him with a notice to vacate his room on the 30th April last. Yet the tenant is occupying the same room without taking notice of it. Other tenants should follow the example.

Bombay, 12th/28th June, 1918.

Sir,

I have to remind you of my notice of 30th April last to you to vacate and give me peaceful possession of the room in your occupation on 31st May last. I regret to find that you have not done so. On the day the period of my notice expired, you have ceased to be a tenant and since then you are on the premises a trespasser which please note. During the time of your tenancy it was merely out of favour that you were allowed to come to the third floor and few (?) space in the Luxmi Chawl. Much favour cannot be allowed to you any longer. Please, therefore, note if you come to that place as you used to do till now, you will do so at the risk of your being turned out of it and being dealt with according to law. Please also note that if you fail to give me vacant and peaceful possession of the room in your occupation as per my notice above referred to, I shall be reluctantly compelled to take such steps against you as may be deemed necessary to eject you at your risk as to costs, which please note.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) V. V. Oka,
Constituted Attorney for Sir Jugmohandas.
Sukh Sagar, Pedder Road,
Bombay, 27th June, 1918.

Dear Sir,

I have to say that you have been already served on 30th April last and you should have vacated your room on 31st May last. The best way for you under the circumstances is to vacate your room yourself.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) Jugmohandas Vurjeewandas.

The public must have a clear idea of the troubles caused by landlords to tenants. Somehow or other tenants should bring before the public such cases without fear and note that no landlord can turn out a tenant as long as he pays the standard rent regularly according to the Rent Act.—Yours, etc.,

S.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

THE GHAT-KOPAR STUDENTS' UNION

The second annual gathering of the above union was celebrated last Sunday in the Ramji Asar School Hall, Seth Gopalji Ramji presiding. The Hall was very crowded. The proceeding commenced with the singing of prayers by the girls of the Kanya Vidyalaya. The report for the last year was next read by the Secretary. Then followed interesting Gujarati and English recitations by Messrs. Khokhani, Karani and Desai. This was followed by short speeches from some prominent gentlemen of the place.

The President spoke in eulogistic terms of the work of the Union and appealed to the audience to support the institution morally and financially. He himself subscribed Rs. 165 to the different funds of the Union.

Several other gentlemen also offered their quota, the total coming up to a good, round sum. After a vote of thanks to the chair, and a cry of *Vande Mataram*, the meeting terminated.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Native General Library—6-15 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 3.

Excelsior Theatre: Frawley Co.'s Matinee at 5-30.

"The Boomerang" and at 9-30 p.m. "Fair and Warmer."

Indian Philosophical Association, First Annual Meeting. St. Xavier's College Hall, at 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 9.

Whist Drive and Dance at the G. I. P Byculla Mechanic's Institute at 9-30 p.m. Prizes.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House: Cinema at 6.30, 9-30 Howitt Phillips Co.

Excelsior: Frawley Co., at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.

West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.

Empire Cinema: At 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.)

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	14 23
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	15 30	21
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express — ...	12 30	16
Gujarat Mail	8 25	21
Kathiawar 3rd class Express ...	7 56	21 20

BAND AT THE R B YACHT CLUB.

By permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, to-day at 6-15 p.m.

WILSON HIGH SCHOOL OLD BOYS' UNION

A conversational meeting of the Union will be held to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S.T.), in the Wilson High School.

MATUNGA RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

388 persons attended the Matunga Association Free Library and Reading Room during July.

PRABHU LEAGUE.

A condolence meeting in honour of the memory of the late Mr. T. V. Gupte, will be held to-morrow, at New English School, C. P. Tank.

LECTURE ON "BOOKS AND READING."

A public lecture will be delivered under the auspices of the S. S. Union Dadar, in the Dadar English School Hall by Prof. C. D. Pinto on Sunday at 5 p.m., (S.T.), on "Books and Reading."

GHATKOPER STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the above Union, Mr. S. T. Karanee will deliver a lecture on "The Life of Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta," on Sunday, at 8-30 a.m. in the Kanya Vidyalay Hall.

LECTURE ON "TENANTS' FRANCHISE."

A public lecture on Tenants' Franchise will be delivered under the auspices of the Chandraseniya Kayastha Prabhu League, by Mr. T. A Kulkarni on Sunday, at 6 p.m., at the Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaum.

THE ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

The usual Jewish History Class will meet to-morrow at 8 p.m. (S. T.), in the hall of the Israelite Brotherhood, 2nd Peerkhan Street. Byculla. At Sunday's weekly meeting Mr. M. Solomon, will deliver a lecture on "The education of women and its influence on the rising generation", in the same hall, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT AT THE P. V M. GYMKHANA.

A variety entertainment in aid of the Queen Mary's Institute for Disabled Indian Soldiers will be given at the P. V. M. Gymkhana on Thursday, the 8th August, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). The entertainment will consist of a short dramatic performance by several students of the St. Xavier's College and some musical items.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

To-morrow being Ashad Vad Ekadashi, Mr. D. G. Vaidya will perform Kirtan in the local Prarthana Mandir at 8-30 p.m.

Mr. K. Natarajan, will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir on Sunday. Prayers of Intercession for the early termination of the war will be offered.

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.

The President, Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, acknowledges the following donations to the Asylum during the months of April, May and June:—

The Western India Turf Club, Rs. 20,000; Mrs. Glen Liston, Rs. 70; A Sympathiser, Rs. 46-7-3; Mr. Gordhandas Govindji, Rs. 25; Mr. P. W. Monie, Rs. 20; Mr. Vithaldas Kersondas, Rs. 15; Mr. P. S. Cama, Rs. 10; Mrs. G. B. Kinnear, Rs. 10; Mr. Haridas Somchand, Rs. 7; Mr. Manishanker D. Joshi, Rs. 5, and One who feels, Rs. 5.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

A First Aid Class will be conducted by Dr. D. B. Naik-Dandekar on every Saturday from 5 p.m., to 6 p.m., from to-morrow. Those intending to attend it should enrol their names to-morrow at Girgaum Boys' Gujarati School between 5 p.m. and 5-30 p.m.

Mr. K. N. Malpekar will deliver a public lecture to-morrow on "Bayjaba" at 5-30 p.m. in Girgaum Gujarati Boys' School.

Intercession day will be observed on Sunday by holding a special meeting at 9-30 a.m. at Charni Road Boys' Marathi School.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MISS MOINETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your notes you have administered a richly deserved rebuke to Messrs. N. H. C. and V. D. K. the self-constituted defenders of Miss Moinette and the Education Department. The whole tenor is a sorry attempt at being logical and rhetorical re: the certainly unjustifiable appointment of Miss Moinette. If Messrs. N. H. C. and V. D. K. did not see Indians holding European qualifications, they would be pointed out to them by any of the Elphinstonians better informed and less partial than they. I should not mention names, but have they thought of Mr. R. P. Patwardhan, who took a high second class in History at Oxford? What better qualifications does Miss Moinette possess than being born a European?

They should also know that the two senior Professors who have taken the place of the I.E.S., men are not in the I.E.S., but in the Provincial Branch of the service. If Messrs. N. H. C. and V. D. K. are not aware, the Educational authorities do know their minds.

Mr. Editor, as there have been many Elphinstonians of independence and sturdy character, there have been sycophants and satellites as well willing to dance attendance on the authorities though fortunately these are in a numerically unimportant minority. I do not know if these self-appointed advocates belong to the minority.—Yours, etc.,

"C."

Bombay, July 31.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of 31st July two gentlemen of the Elphinstone College write a letter defending the appointment of Miss Moinette. They have taken N.'s letter as a personal attack on Miss Moinette Neither N., nor anybody else doubts her qualifications. The question is "Did the Educational Department take all the possible means to secure an Indian for the post? Had they invited applications from qualified Indians before this appointment was made?" If not, why not? An explanation seems to be necessary and it is to be hoped that some member of the Council will put an interpellation on the subject. The fears of "The Servant of India" regarding such appointments are being justified and it is to be hoped that the matter will not be allowed to rest where it is.

Your correspondents rejoice that "oriental and old-fashioned ideas of the inferiority of women are swept off at a blow"; but what do they think of the continuation of the accidental and new-fashioned ideas of the inferiority of coloured races; when will they be swept off? In this connection it would be interesting to note the following sentences from Montagu-Chelmsford report:—

§ 313. The personnel of a service cannot be altered in a day. It must be a long and steady process. If therefore the services are to be substantially Indian in personnel by the time that India is ripe for responsible Government, *no time should be lost in increasing the proportion of Indian recruits.*

315. First we would remove from the regulations, the few remaining distinctions that are based on race and would make appointments to all branches of the public service *without racial discrimination.*

§ 317. We have dealt only with the Indian Civil Service, but our intention is that there should be in all other services now recruited from England a fixed percentage of recruitment in India increasing annually. (Italics are mine).

They want N. to suggest any names of Indians holding European qualification. Do they or the Educational Department think that Indians who have secured a first class in Indian Universities lack a sound knowledge of history? If not, why should not an appointment be made from amongst them.

They say that they have already got two senior professors with Indian qualifications who have taken the place of I. E. S. men. This, rathers proves that Indians are not unfit for the I. E. S. I would like to be enlightened if they are permanently attached to the I. E. S. and if they draw the full I. E. S. pay.

It is sad to see Elphinstonians taking a hint from the attorney who said "Abuse the opponent's counsel" for want of an argument.—Yours, etc.,

"Z."

1st August, 1918.

ALLEGED REGISTRATION FRAUD AT BANDRA.

In the Court of the First Class Resident Magistrate Bandra, on Wednesday before Mr. V. H. Thakur, Sub Inspector Phirzada, of the Bandra Police, charged Poshia Gharoo; (2) Sheik Adam Dalal and (3) Govind Fakar with serious offences in connection with the theft and registration of valuable documents.

Accused No (1) who lived with Babu Khadia, a Hindu fisherman of Danda, owns a house there. He was alleged to have stolen the documents of the house and with the assistance of accused No. 2, who is a well-known estate broker in Bandra, obtained a loan of Rs. 200 on the mortgage of the house from one Haji Haroon. The accused No. 1 having all along falsely represented to be Babu Khadia, which name also he gave in the office of the Sub Registrar of Bandra where the mortgage deed was registered. The other two accuseds were charged with aiding the abelting accused No. 1. The Police asked the Magistrate to add the additional charge under Sec. 82 of the Registration Atc but his worship said he could not do so without the sanction of the District Registrar.

Upon the evidence accused No 1 and 3 were committed to the Seccions in Thana while accused No. 2 was discharged, as his worship held that he being a broker, had fulfilled part in the transaction in good faith which could not be impugned.

"HERALD OF THE GOLDEN AGE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I would be obliged if you will inform your readers through the columns of your valuable paper that copies of the Herald of the Golden Age will be had from the undersigned free of all costs.—Yours, etc.,

K. H. TALEYARKHAN.

115, Civil Lines, Poona.

REPORTED THEFT OF JEWELLERY.

Mr. Homee C. Sethna, residing in Canada Building, reports to the police that someone broke open a cupboard in his bed-room between 9-30 and 10-30 a.m. on Wednesday and carried away jewellery of the value of Rs. 2,525. A servant who had been recently engaged has disappeared.

REMOVAL OF "KUTCHRA."

INADEQUATE PROVISIONS IN CITY.

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy.

Mr. Sunderao Navalkar moved:—

"That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the heaps to refuse and kutchra giving out offensive smell which are allowed to remain on roads near dustbin carts and other places for a long time, *e.g.*, at the corner of Khandewadi and Cow Lane, and 1st and 2nd Fanaswady, and to the gully drains which are allowed to overflow without being looked after for days together thus causing nuisance to the people, *e.g.*, drains in Bhai Jiwanji's Lane and other places, and he be requested to report why those Municipal subordinates who are responsible for this state of things are not punished by the Municipal Authorities with the same zeal and energy as they show in sanctioning the prosecutions of people and dragging them to courts in the name of sanitation for causing nuisance to the public."

He said heaps of Kutchra were allowed to remain on the roads to the detriment of public health. The cause of this was insufficiency of carts, and he thought these hould be increased.

Mr. Haveliwalla seconded. He thought there was something wrong in the department. The carts were kept there from early in the morning and remained there the whole day, giving an offensive smell.

Dr. Dadachanji said he had complained about such things many times but nothing had been done at all to remedy the evil. He, however, did not argue about the latter part of the motion. All these small things could be remedied very easily, if there were proper supervision. He thought work was done in a very perfunctory way.

ENOUGH OF PUNISHMENT.

The Commissioner said it was not a fact that men were not punished; as a matter of fact they were punished too much. People deliberately dumped Kutchra on the roads and much of the nuisance was due to the habits of the people.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji said it was true that there was a great want of proper supervision in the department. He thought there were not a sufficient number of Kutchra carts.

Dr. N H. E. Sukhia said if people could not get their complaints attended to, the best thing for them to do was to resort to law and start a prosecution. During the last few years only once had he any occasion to complain to the authorities in regard to the Cowasji Patel Street, where he was living. If they started half-a-dozen prosecutions, they would have fewer occasions to complain. Since the time he had prosecuted the Municipality everything was all right.

Mr R. D. Hughes said there should be proper co-ordination between the people and the authorities. There ought also to be more consideration on the part of the people for the authorities.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said people had to suffer because they themselves contributed to the insanitary conditions. Now that the Commissioner had taken up the matter, he hoped everything would be done properly. But he would ask the Corporation not to listen to Dr. Sukhia's advice and start prosecutions.

CARTS TOO FULL.

Dr D. B. Master said Kutchra was thrown on the ground as the carts were full of it.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla said he quite agreed that there was a lack of supervision. The Commissioner had informed them that the staff was being punished; he would, therefore, ask the mover to delete the last few lines.

Mr. R. S. Navalker said whenever there were proper complaints on his part, they had been put right.

Mr. J. B. Petit said here was insufficient supervision and want of instructions. There were also not sufficient carts for the purpose. He requested the Commissioner to screen off the kutchra carts from the public sight. He moved an amendment deleting the last portion of the proposition, and asking the Commissioner to make a report.

Mr. S. D. Navalker agreed to the amendment.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir asked what were the people to do with the kutchra if there were no carts for throwing it? Were they to walk for miles in search of them? If there were some sort of receptacles for throwing the kutchra the evil might be removed to some extent. Poor people naturally could not afford to go to the kutchra arts miles away, and they threw the kutchra on the roads. He suggested that receptacles should be placed?—which should be cleaned thrice a day in all parts of the town.

Mr. A. A. M. Todd said the people should be supplied with small receptacles for keeping their kutchra which should be emptied by the Municipality thrice a day or so.

The proposition was carried.

MOSQUITO-NUISANCE.

Dr. D. B. Master then moved:

"That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to a letter of Mr. Jehangir B. Bulsara, appearing in the *Jam-e-Jamshed* of the 2nd July 1918, complaining of the great mosquito-nuisance arising from the open drains on the Girgaum and Thakordwar Roads, and he be requested to report as to when he propose to take action to have those drains covered in order to remove the nuisance complained of by Mr. Bulsara."

He said in spite of sufficient funds the Municipality was doing nothing in the matter. The nuisance had been existing for some years past. In the interests of the health of the city, necessary measures should be taken without delay.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji said the open drains on the two roads were a great nuisance to the people living in the locality, and he hoped immediate steps would be taken.

The Commissioner said it was perfectly right that the drains ought to be covered up, but during the last four years, on account of the war, they had been handicapped by the want of funds.

The proposition was carried.

"OVERTAXED PROPERTY-HOLDERS."

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved:

"That in view of the enforcement of various costly sanitary improvements involving structural alterations in large or small and old or recently built buildings that owners are required to carry out from time to time by different Municipal Departments, *viz*, the Health, the Malaria, the Drainage, the Water and the Executive Engineer's, *as a result of which many of the house-owners have to borrow money at ruinous rates of interest* as has been frequently and so recently as last month represented (*vide* proceedings of the Standing Committee, dated the 5th June 1918), and in view of the poverty of nearly 50 per cent. of the property-holders in the City who do not get an income from rent of *even Rs. 25 per mensem* as is evident from the following statement marked A and in view of the prices of building materials including paints and sanitary fittings and appliances having so greatly enhanced since the present Municipal Act of 1888 came into force over a quarter of a century ago, as may be seen from the statements, marked B, C, D, and E, and in view of the very heavy ever-increasing incidence of taxation in the City as may be observed from the following table marked F, and in view of the fact that in proportion to the age of buildings in the City much heavier repairs become necessary, the Commissioner be requested to report whether it is possible and feasible to give some relief, which in the opinion of the Corporation is desirable, to the over-taxed property-holders in the City, and, if so, with a view to having the sanitary improvements expedited without opposition or delay, whether Section 154 of the Municipal Act should not be amended so as to allow, in fixing the *rateable* value of properties, a deduction of 20 per centum from the amount of the annual rent instead of 10 per centum *"in lieu of all allowance for repairs or on any other account whatever,"* as the latter percentage is not at all sufficient for even ordinary repairs and painting, or whether the provisions of the Municipal Act relating to recovery of expenses in instalments from or payment of compensation to owners should not be modified so as to enable the Commissioner to recover in instalments the expenses incurred by the Municipality from owners or grant proportionate rebate in property taxes by instalments or otherwise to owners who have to incur heavy costs in complying with Municipal requisitions regarding sanitary and other improvements with respect to existing buildings."

Mr. R. S. Navalkar opposed the motion.

Mr. H. P. Mody asked the Corporation unceremoniously to throw out the proposition.

The proposition was lost.

Mr. S. D. Navalkar moved "that the Corporation are of opinion that voting by ballot be adopted at the Municipal General Ward Elections and that the Commissioner be requested to report the necessary amendments in the Municipal Act required to carry it into effect."

Mr. Navalkar said this method of election was adopted in most progressive countries. Even some of the mofussil municipalities in this country followed this practice and there was no reason why the Bombay Municipal Corporation should stick to the present antiquated method of election.

The proposition fell through for want of a seconder

The Corporation adjourned to Monday.

THE SANIKUTTA SALT OWNERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I regret that some remarks in to-day's "Chronicle" in an article under the title "Interpellations," about the Sanikutta Salt Owners' Co-operative Society, are unfortunately misleading, and do grave injustice to the Society.

Allow me to observe that far from being "detrimental to public interests" the Society has been doing very careful work for the benefit of the consumer as well as the manufacturer. The price at which salt is sold in retail at the several depots of the Society is not, on an average, higher than what it was before the formation of the Society, taking into consideration all the changed circumstances. On the other hand, records will show that the consumer is greatly benefited by the Society. The only class which has suffered by the change is the middlemen who used to take a lion's share of profits at the cost of both the manufacturer and the consumer. The Society came into existence to deal directly with the consumer without the interference of the middleman. and it now sells salt at the door of the consumer. The Society now justly shares the profits with the dealer, which were so long appropriated by the middleman.

A movement has been set afoot, by these middlemen to scandalise the work of the Society. To compare great things with small, this pernicious movement of "vested interests" may well be compared to the Syndenhamite movement in England to foil the Indian Home Rule movement. One of the results of this movement was that the license of the Karwar depot of the Society was suspended last year by Mr. Langton, the Assistant Collector of Salt and Excise of Kanara. The Society made a representation to the higher authorities, proving from figures in the Government Administration Reports of the last 20 years that the rates fixed by the Society were not higher than they were before its formation. and that the Society was benefiting the consumer as well as the manufacturer. Enough to say that the license was renewed, and this fact proves that the higher authorities were fully satisfied on the matter.

The Hon. Mr. Keatinge, Director of Agriculture, and Mr. Ewbank, Registrar of the Co-operative Societies, visited, and inspected the working of the Society in April last, and were pleased with the objects and working.

I hope the Society will not be slow to come forth to satisfy the public, preferably through the columns of your esteemed Paper, about the justification of its birth and existence. Lastly, I beg to say, that the cancellation of the registration of the Society, and not its existence, is "detrimental to public interests," unless "public" means the middlemen.—Yours, etc.,

ANTI-MIDDLEMANISM.

Bombay, July 31.

LABOUR UNREST IN MADRAS.

MR. WADIA AND EUROPEAN MANAGERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 31.

The following correspondence is published:—

High Court House,
Madras, the 24th July, 1918.

To Mr. B. P. Wadia, Esq.,
Manager, "New India", Madras.

Sir,

We have been consulted by Mr. A. P. Symonds, Manager of Messrs. Binny and Co., Ltd., and Director of the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills Co., Ltd., with reference to a speech made by you at Perambur on the 13th instant, reported in the newspaper "New India" of Monday, the 15th July, headed:

"Madras Labour Union".—Saturday's Meeting.—Important speech by Mr. Wadia.

We are instructed to call your attention to the statement made by you as follows:

"My men love me as the labourers of Carnatic, Buckingham or Chooli Mills do not love their superiors. My men feel and are treated as members of a family, are not kicked, necked or abused as you often complain to me. They have not the soul-killing terror enveloping them day after day. The treatment accorded to them is one of respect for human brothers, divine in their nature, however low their stage of evolution may be. That is the difference and if Mr. Symonds and his European assistants behaved like gentlemen towards these labourers and treated them as brothers, as my 'New India' men are treated, these labourers would never have come to me just as my men will never dream of going to Mr. Desikacharry if they had a grievance. And then again the case of the English people in India is rather peculiar. They are on the side of the good and yet the ways they adopt in this country seem very much like the ways of the Germans, who are haughty, arrogant and careless of freedom and justice. Our work therefore is very difficult. We want to help the Allies, we want them win the war and yet we want that those who display German tendencies in this country should be opposed."

The above statements convey implications that the mill-hands in the Buckingham and Carnatic mills have been ill-treated by Mr. Symonds and his European assistants, and are defamatory of him and them. We are instructed to call upon you unconditionally to withdraw the statements made by you at the meeting held by you and reported in "New India" as the abovementioned and also to publish a full and unqualified apology to Mr. Symonds and the European assistants in the Buckingham and Carnatic mills in the next issue of that paper and of the "Madras Mail" and the "Indian Patriot." Such withdrawal and apology are to be printed in the same type and in as prominent a position as the defamatory statements of which Mr. Symonds complains.

Should you decline to adopt this course legal proceedings will be instituted against you, either civilly or criminally, or both, without further notice, and in respect of the civil proceedings our client will claim substantial damages.

Yours obediently,
(Sd.) Brightwell and Moresby.

REPLY.

37 and 38 Vakil's Chambers,
High Court,
Madras, 30th July, 1918.

To Messrs. Brightwell and Moresby,
Madras.

Dear Sirs,

Your letter to Mr. B. P. Wadia, dated the 24th July, 1918, has been placed in my hands by him with instruction to reply thereto as follows:—

I am instructed to state that of the two statements in his speech to which you draw attention, the latter statement has no reference to the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills Co. and was not intended to refer to them. If, however, your clients consider that the statement conveyed any imputation against them, my client desires me to say that no such imputation was intended to be made by him and that he unconditionally withdraws the same. As regards the first statement my client has honest and *bone fide* belief in the information supplied to him by the labourers, who said that they themselves had suffered, which he believed to be true and made the statement in the public interest, and that too in answer to an attack on him in the press. It was not at all intended or meant to defame your clients. As your clients take exception to the statement as defamatory to them, my client feels sorry that his remarks should have been so interpreted and therefore hereby unconditionally withdraws the statement. I am forwarding for publication to "New India," the "Indian Patriot" and the "Madras Mail," your letter to my client and his reply thereto.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) C. P. Ramaswami Iyer.

PURPOSE OF WITHDRAWAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 31.

In a note in "New India", Mrs. Besant says, "With reference to Mr. B. P. Wadia's withdrawal of his alleged defamatory statement the responsibility for the apology of her colleague rests on her. She feels sure that the hatred felt against Mr. Wadia for his Home Rule propaganda would mean the possibility of his being sent to jail on this technical charge of defamation and no plea that the statement made, was in the public interest would avail. She has therefore asked him to withdraw the defamatory words."

WAR LOAN PERFORMANCE

AT WEST END.

The Bombay Citizens' Executive Committee have been making energetic exertions to advertise the Indian War Loan, and the latest step taken in this direction is an arrangement to have special cinema performances at the different theatres in the City. Some of the cinema theatres, have already given such performances, where short addresses were delivered by well-known citizens, who dwelt upon the duty and the advantage of investing in the War Loan. Arrangements have also been made to have songs with words specially written in the vernaculars sung twice weekly at the different cinemas to advertise the Loan. In this connection a Gujerati song, composed by "Hairat" was sung at the 7 p.m. performance at the West End Cinema, yesterday, when Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, one of the Secretaries of the Citizens' Executive Committee, and Mr. P. J. Marzban, a member of the Advertisements Committee, were present. The theatre garden was brilliantly illuminated and beautifully decorated, and the theatre was packed to its utmost capacity by an enthusiastic audience, many of whom joined in the chorus of the War Loan song, which was sung by Mr. Pirojshaw Misfry. A handsome prize was given away on the occasion. At the War Loan cinema performance given at this theatre on Sunday last also, a War Bond of Rs. 100 was given away.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"THE PRINCE AND THE BEGGAR MAID."

Whole-hearted applause was the reward of the Howitt-Phillips Company last night when at the Royal Opera House they produced "The Prince and the Beggar Maid." It is Lyceum melodrama which made a long run in the days before the war, but in its plot it seems strangly prophetic of the times we have since passed through. The villain of the piece, Prince Hildred of Sylvania, is painted as a supreme, unscrupulous and inhuman War Lord and his troops are veritable Huns. Of course the actors have brought the idea into greater prominence, and their cleverness made the piece topical.

The story is about a Prince who waged war on a neighbouring State in order to force its ruler, and the Princess Monica, to marry him. She would dearly have loved to save her people from torture and rapine when she fell into Hildred's hands, and ogered to wed any other man in the world. So, in devilish spite, he told her to marry his hunch-backed brother Michael. But this Kaiser-like brute had another brother, the real hero of Mr. Walter Heward, and after seven scenes packed with excitement he extricated Monica from her terrible predicament and married her himself.

This is but the skelton of the story. There are several other quite important characters which help the plot along without altering its course, and the light-comedy touches are well drawn in.

In the words of that curious language behind the scenes, the audience fairly "ate it up." Bombay clearly appreciates melodrama, and the atmosphere of the house last night was what is commonly described as "warm." It must have been a pleasure to act, for we have rarely seen the artists more keyed up to their task. Miss Gertrude Godart was Princess Monica, Mr. H. B. Waring was the heroic Olaf and Mr. Gordon Blyth as usual assumed the role of villain, in this case prince Hildred. The comedy element was supplied by Miss Doris Phillips and Mr. Wheeler Dryden, who relieved the tension of exciting deeds in masterly fashion. The remainder of the cast also played excellently. There should be a large attendance when the play is repeated to-night.

A NEW WAR PLAY.

At the Royal Opera House to-morrow the Howitt-Phillips Company will produce a new war play which has scored a unique success in America. It is called "Out There" and is by Mr. J. Hartley Manners, author of "Peg O' My Heart." The central figure is a London drudge called Annie Hudd, nicknamed "Aunted" because her one ambition in life is to go to France as a nurse. Thanks to the efforts of a kindly doctor her hope is realised and in the second act we see her the little mother of a ward-full of wounded soldiers in a field hospital. Their various characters are finely drawn in this scene and the author has made them open their hearts to one another in a very human way. One of them is Annie's old lover of the far-off days in Camden Town. Through him we get the spice of romance that helps the plot along so surely towards success. The last act finds Annie an ardent orator at the base of the Nelson Column in Trafalgar Square.

Three special performances of this play were recently given in New York, Boston and Chicago in aid of the Red Cross, and realised well over £20,000. A play with this amazing drawing power will be warmly welcomed here. The leading part of Annie Hudd will be played by Miss Doris Phillips, to whose performance public is certain to look forward with pleasurable anticipation.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The sixth annual meeting of the Indian Science Congress will be held in Bombay from January 13th to 18th, 1919. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, has consented to be the patron of the meeting and Lieut.-Col. Sir Leonard Rogers, will be president. The sectional presidents will be:—

Applied Botany and Agriculture:—The Hon. Mr. G. F. Keatinge, I.C.S.

Physics and Mathematics:—Dr. D. N. Mallik.

Chemistry:—Mr. F. L. Usher.

Systematic Botany:—Mr. S. R. Kashyap.

Zoology:—Mr. S. W. Kemp.

Geology:—Dr. L. L. Fermer.

Medical Research:—Lieut.-Col. Glen Liston, I.M.S.

The Local Honorary Secretaries are Mr. A. R. Normand, Wilson College, and Mr. D. D. Kanga, Elphinstone College, Bombay. The Honorary Treasurer is Mr. R. D. Mehta, C.I.E., Calcutta.

Further particulars of the meeting may be obtained from the Honorary Secretary, Dr. J. L. Simonsen, Indian Munitions Board, Simla.

MASONIC JUBILEE IN BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 30.

The District Grand Lodge of Burma celebrated its Jubilee yesterday warrant having been granted on 29th July 1868. Some 150 masons from all the fourteen lodges in the province attended the meeting on which the District Grand Master, Mr. Justice Ormond of the Chief Court presided. A sum nearly Rs. 15,000 has been collected in honour of the Jubilee which will be allocated to local masonic charities and invested in war bonds.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, 2nd August, 1918.

THE EXODUS.

The discussion on and the fate of the resolution of the Hon. Mr. Pranjpye recommending the discontinuance of the exodus to Mahableshwar twice a year were both instructive and interesting. The attitude of the Government as expressed by Sir James DuBoulay sufficiently demonstrated how strong is the case for the discontinuance of a relic of antocratic days, which not only involves considerable waste of public money and dislocation of administration, but is opposed to the form and spirit of enlightened Government. The Government of Bombay, said Sir James DuBoulay, had decided not to move to Mahableshwar next October, but they would not accept the proposal to do away with the October exodus, "because they did not feel that this was a matter in which the Government, which was more or less ephemeral in its constitution, should bind the hands of its successors." This, to say the least, is a most extraordinary and unconstitutional attitude. As Mr. Pranjpye said, if such an argument were accepted it would apply to every resolution and bill placed before the Council. The Government of the day, according to all constitutions, are bound not by any consideration for their successors, but by the interests of the people and by public opinion.

The official view on the question of the exodus was remarkably vocal and all plausible arguments that could be advanced in favour of it were marshalled. Seemingly the strongest argument in favour of the exodus is the consideration of the health of the officials concerned. But this consideration was not regarded by the official apologists in its true perspective. Nobody grudges the officials concerned an occasional holiday or leave for the purpose of recuperating their health. But the real point at issue is whether the officials cannot be afforded this holiday in a rational manner, without prejudicially affecting the interests of the public, as the exodus to Mahableshwar undoubtedly does. On this point the Hon. Mr. Godbole put the sound view of the matter by asking what were the conditions of service on which the European officers of the Service were recruited. "When the pay of the European Civil Servant was settled," he said, "it was pitched at a high figure and the reason given was the inclemency of the climate." The Indian tax-payers, he added, were paying these gentlemen for these uninviting conditions of the country and he did not think, after they had come to this country and accepted their salaries, they were justified in raising a complaint as regards the climate.

But neither the health of the officials concerned nor the waste of public money involved,—and this waste is neither inconsiderable nor unimportant as the Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas seemed to think,—is the vital issue that has to be considered. The real issue is that the continuance of the exodus is incompatible with the principle of responsible Government and is opposed to the practice of Governments in all parts of the civilised world. In the first place there is no evidence that the actual work done on the hills is more than what is done on the plains. On the other hand, there is the direct evidence of a Governor,—Lord Carmichael,—that the migration to the hills constitutes a real hindrance to efficient administration. But the harm to efficient administration is not the only danger. The greatest danger is that the isolation of the heads of the Government on a remote hill for a considerable period of the year induces influences tendencies which have a most deleterious effect on the character of the administration, aggravating its inherent defects of being—to vary the phraseology of Mr. Montagu—too wooden, too inelastic, too much wedded to routine and red tape, too aloof from the people, and too jealous of outside criticism, to profit from expressions of public opinion or discern opportunely the signs of the times. The effects of the exodus, in short, are quite the reverse of what Mr. Harchandrai in his simplicity seemed to imagine. It is true that the stay on the hills, as he said, affected not only the head but the heart also,—but not in the manner he described. For it affords the bureaucrat just the atmosphere for the free play of his characteristic intellectual tendencies and for the creation of a sense of exclusion and self-complacency—an atmosphere that is fatal to the initiation of liberal policies.

INTERPELLATIONS.—III.

Government seem to have acquired the habit of appointing now and then Honorary Magistrates unacquainted with the vernacular of the district. Some of these worthies speak the vernacular but cannot read or write it; some can read but cannot write. The official excuse is that some Honorary Magistrates know Balbodh but not Modi. Were it only a question of prefix and suffix, were it not a question of life, honour and prosperity, all this would have been very entertaining. If Government want to honour these men, they can do so by creating them Rao Sahebs and Khan Bahadurs. These magistrates are expected to administer law but how many of them know anything about it?

Government have, in the exercise of their absolute discretion, as they state in one of the replies, issued instructions from time to time that advertisements should not be given to certain papers which, in their opinion, are exercising a harmful effect on the public mind. This is in itself a free advertisement to the papers concerned. The taxpayer is interested in seeing that advertisements given at State expense appear in the best circulated papers. The view of Government that papers which they are not disposed to patronise are exercising a baneful influence on the public mind cannot be sustained and is irrelevant. Were these journals really harmful the officials concerned are the last persons to stop at merely withholding the advertisements. Goa lottery tickets are openly sold in Bombay and it is instructive to learn that Government have no knowledge of the affair. Government do not seem to have grown wise after the sad mishap on the Nerwada during the Bhodbhust fair. They do not know whether any rules have been framed to prevent a recurrence of the disaster. Dramatic companies have to take out licenses afresh at every place they visit. A central licensing board, whose certificate will hold good throughout the Presidency, would be quite a boon to the companies concerned. The difficulties about rice import from Madras ought to teach us the folly of carrying provincialism too far. Government have astutely introduced Communal representation for Mahomedans in certain municipalities in Sind, where they cannot be said to be in very weak position. In the Presidency proper, special wards for Mahomedans seem to have been formed at Borsad, Umrath and Nadiad. We hope, however, that the contagion will not spread. Speculation in Bombay seems to be ripe and forward delivery of shares, sometimes twenty times the real issue, seems to be unwarranted and should be disallowed. The indirect combing out sought to be introduced in Belgaum on the plea that Belgaum is falling back in its constitution of men and money for the war, is likely to have an adverse effect on recruitment and collection of war-loan. The non-official agency should be utilised as far as possible in this respect.

While on the subject, we cannot but say a word to honourable members of Council. All of them seem to have forgotten that there is something like the valuable privilege of asking supplementary questions. We know they are working under restrictions. Only the interpellator is entitled to ask supplementary question. Some members seem to be under the impression that only one supplementary question can be asked. We are not disposed to uphold this view and we think that a member is entitled to ask a further supplementary question, if he finds the answer unsatisfactory. The proof of the pudding, however, is in the eating, and we hope that at the next meeting of the Council this right will be fully exercised. No one has given up asking questions because Government do not give satisfactory answers. Similarly, no one should abandon his privilege of asking supplementary question because Government may give unsatisfactory and sometimes even a careless reply. Lord Willingdon complained at a previous meeting of the excessive number of resolutions moved. Government have in their own hands the power of curtailing the number by giving satisfactory and full answers to questions. When members find that they can get a definite statement and decision by asking a question, they will not be obliged to move so many resolutions.

A SURPRISING APPOINTMENT.

Yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette" notifies that the Rev. A. Darby has been appointed temporary Principal of the Secondary Teachers' College. The reverend gentleman does not seem to have waited even for the formal notification in the "Gazette." We understand that he assumed charge a few days ago. Of course Government are free to appoint any man they please to any post. It is true that the post was without the man and the man probably without the post, but we can no more accept the Rev. A. Darby as the Principal of the Secondary Teachers' College than as the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay. Here is another encroachment on the preserve of the Indian Educational Service which seems to have taken of late upon evil days. The Hon. Mr. Covernton pointedly drew the attention of Government in his quinquennial report to the fact that neither Mr. Fraser nor Mr. Watcha knew their business, when the College started on its career. Have Government satisfied themselves that the Rev. A. Darby possesses the technical and professional qualifications needed for the post and that he has practical experience of training secondary teachers? Or are they of opinion that anybody will do for this college? Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, speaking at the last meeting of the Council, forecasted vast changes in the Secondary Teachers' College and hinted that the College would be transferred to the present Indo-British Association's buildings. But the matter appears to have been held over. The appointment of Rev. Mr. Darby following closely upon that of Miss Majorie Moinette will cause keen dissatisfaction, both in the service as well as outside. Messrs. Fraser and Watcha have been training teachers for the last twelve years. Was there no one among their pupils qualified to take charge of the institution? Was there no Indian or European Professor in any of the Secondary Training Colleges in India who could be induced to come over to Bombay? Were Government reduced to such dire straits that they could not do without this clergyman? There is only one other appointment of a clergyman to an educational post which can be recalled, but the present case has nothing to do with it. The Rev. Mr. Robertson was already the Principal of the Gujarat College when the College was taken over by Government. The entire staff was retained and Mr. Robertson was also taken over. Not so the Rev. A. Darby. He was the Principal of the Second Grade College at Kolhapur. Its threatened extinction probably led him to seek another post. But if Government wanted to provide for him they could have taken him up in the Eclesiastical Department which would have been in keeping with his holy orders. Or they could have appointed him as a military chaplain. It is a fit case for the Government of India and we hope they will deal with the question promptly and satisfactorily.

Notes of the Day.

Failure of Submarinism.

The statement made by Sir Eric Geddes in the Commons on Tuesday is as cheering to the Allied people as it will be disheartening to the enemy. It shows how completely the enemy has failed to make good his boast of bringing England on her knees by frightful submarinism. The British, Allied and Neutral shipping completions for the half year ending June 30, Sir Eric Geddes said, balanced with the shipping losses of all kinds for the same period. The number of ships damaged as well as sinkings was also declining. That, however, is not the only encouraging factor. Hitherto Britain has borne the preponderating burden of the fight against submarines. Now, "the flow of anti-submarine craft from the United States," Sir Eric said, "would ere long become a formidable torrent which would enable Britain to divert some of her resources from naval to mercantile construction."

"No Taxation without Representation."

Commenting on the treatment of the Irish question by British statesmen Professor Pollard, writing to the "Daily News" in mail week, recalled a similar situation at the time of the American Revolution in the eighteenth century. The following passage in which Prof. Pollard explains the true meaning of the principle of "no taxation without representation" has special interest with reference the present problem of India:

The Americans repudiated the offer of representation in the British Parliament, though they naturally used its absence as an additional argument against the taxes. Their demand was for no taxation without their own consent, and they were as impervious as Irish Nationalists to the plea that their own consent could be given by a British majority of ten to one voting down their own representatives. The invention of the phrase "No taxation without representation" was skilful political strategy, because it obscured the novel element in the colonists' case, and appealed to the numerous Englishmen who were also at that time taxed without representation. The cry was taken up by the Reformers, who contended that America had been lost through the repudiation of the principle for which they stood; and it thus secured a hold on popular imagination and a footing in schoolbook history which it has never lost.

Fortunately those statesmen knew better who had to deal with the problem in the 19th century, when it was again raised in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa; and they did not imagine that the Dominions' claim to manage their own affairs could be satisfied by representation in the Imperial Parliament. They were left to decide for themselves their own taxation and their own conscription; and upon that sure foundation the Empire rests to-day. The case of the American Colonies, the Dominions, and Ireland is identical. Denied in America, it broke up the Empire; granted in the Dominions, it saved them from disruption; to-day we are trying in Ireland a coalition of accession and refusal, a compound of Empire-making and Empire-breaking, a deal between right and wrong.

What Causes the Epidemics?

At yesterday's meeting of the Municipal Corporation Mr. S. D. Navalkar brought forward a motion regarding the heaping of refuse which is allowed to remain on roads for a long time. From the discussion which ensued one thing emerged clearly, namely, that heaps of *kutchra* are allowed to remain on the roads to the detriment of the public health and that Municipal supervision is not as efficient as it should be. This fact disposes of the Commissioner's attempt to shift the blame on to the people to whose habits, he stated, much of the nuisance was due; for as Mr. Cowasji Jehangir asked, what are the people to do with the *kutchra* if there are no carts to remove it? Surely it is the duty of the Municipality to locate dust-bins or other receptacles for people to deposit refuse.

An Urgent Need.

The citizens of Bombay are so apt to congratulate themselves on the progress of their city as to forget the essential amenities of civilized life in which the city is lacking. The lack of a properly organiesd Ambulance Service in Bombay is one of them. We have repeatedly drawn the attention of the authorities concerned to this—in vain. The matter was brought to the notice of the Standing Committee of the Municipality on Wednesday by Dr. Shellim, in a letter, from which we extract the following instructive passage:

On the 17th of July his cook was suddenly struck down senseless owing to the bursting of a blood vessel of his brain; that he rang up the Lamington Road Police Station for an ambulance, but that he was informed that no ambulance was kept there; that as he found on enquiry that an ambulance was available at the Sir J. J. Hospital, he saw the House Surgeon who very kindly placed the ambulance at his disposal but asked him to put Rs. 5 in the "Poor Box" as the ambulance had been purchased from the collections of the Box and to make his own arrangements for taking the ambulance out; that he had to pay Rs. 2 more to the hamals who took the ambulance out with him and fetched the patient.

His object in bringing this incident to the notice of the Corporation, Dr. Shellim writes, was to show the urgent necessity of providing several ambulances at different places in the city, which should be available to the poor free of charge and to the well-to-do on payment of a reasonable fee on the certificate of a medical man or a Police officer. We endorse the suggestion though we see no reason why any fee should be charged.

Official and Personal.

Mr. Horniman has been obliged to cancel his engagement to address a meeting at Poona, this evening.

The Hon. Mr. Sharfuddin's health is improving but he has under medical advice taken leave for 6 months and will, it is reported, be succeeded for the period of his leave by the Hon. Sir Ali Imam.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. L. C. Crump, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge of Belgaum, to be on special duty in the Political Department of the Secretariat in connection with the Report on Constitutional Reforms with effect from the 2nd August, 1918, and until further orders.

Intelligence having been received of the death of His Imperial Majesty Nicholas II, Court Mourning is ordered for four weeks from the 24th July, half mourning commencing from the 14th August. When attending at the Viceregal Court, ladies will appear in black until the 13th August and thereafter in half mourning (white, grey or mauve). Officers in uniform will, when attending at the Viceregal Court, wear a crape band on the left arm throughout the period of Court Mourning.

MODERATE MANIFESTO EXAMINED.

STRANGE INCONSISTENCY.

We publish to-day the first instalment of a critical examination of the manifesto of the nine Bombay "Moderates" on the Reform Proposals, which has been written for "The Chronicle" by Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Editor of the "Swadesamitran" and author of the well-known work "The Indian Constitution." The second article will appear in our issue of to-morrow.

Now that we have had the full measure of ultra-moderate opinion of all shades on the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme, it seems important to examine to what extent the modifications suggested are either consistent with the position that the Scheme should be taken as a basis for discussion and improvement or how far the modifications can be reasonably taken by their authors as constructive suggestions and not destructive proposals which reject the very foundations and formulae upon which their whole scheme has been built.

The Congress-League Scheme.

To take the terms of the announcement of August 20th, the Bombay Moderates lay it as a charge against the Congress Scheme, that it "entirely lacked the elements or beginnings of Responsible Government" and that both the announcement and the Reform Report have proceeded on the basis of starting India on a career of Responsible Government, by means of which electors have the power of placing and removing ministers in and from office. The facts, are, of course, ignored that the Congress Scheme was prepared long before the announcement, that this particular interpretation of the words "Responsible Government" was only made prior to this Report by Mr. Curtis with a view to obtain vogue for the scheme of compartmental autonomy and that none of these moderate stalwarts ever jumped at Mr. Curtis's interpretation at the time it was made as supplying the elements which the Congress-League Scheme so "entirely lacked." Nor need one complain that the creation of a Parliamentary executive is not the only form of development in Responsible Government known to the world or that the Congress Scheme of executive is as much capable of developing a Parliamentary executive in India as the Curtis-Montagu Scheme of copartmentl executives may prove incapable of developing such an executive by the compartmental stages proposed. We may well leave this part of the cynical outburst of Bombay moderate leaders to be answered by their ally, the Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri who has in particularly guarded terms repudiated the alleged superiority or suitability of a Parliamentary executive over that of a periodical executive, in one of his articles in the "Servant of India." It is, however, worth while to refer here to the fact that all these nine moderates were responsible both for the drafting and for the approval by the All-India Congress Committee in July last year at Bombay of a famous representation to the Secretary of State on Reform and Repression which expressed an unqualified approval of the principles and details of the Congress-League Scheme.

Sir D. E. Wacha, in particular, it may be mentioned, in a letter written to me in December last, commending my booklet defending the Congress Scheme as against the Curtis Scheme wrote as follows:—

"I need not say I have most carefully perused your observations. Your are to be cordially congratulated on the ability with which you have met all the objections touching deadlocks—mere bogeys raised by the bureaucracy who are so tenacious of still maintaining power in their hands after the manner of the old class of monopolists. In your statement you have shown your vast erudition on constitution in the great States of the West and at the same time exhibited that fine display of forensic talent which in any other country is so highly appreciated. Your logic is unanswerable, and you have very fully exposed the illusions and the delusions of the new constitution-monger, he of the Round Table. Mr. Curtis, I need not say, had last year an hour and half's conversation with me at Delhi. I traversed every suggestion of his and he had to retire a wiser man. He came to convert me, but he found I was too strong to become a convert. I am surprised that some of our Bengal friends have played so foolishly into his hand."

Two Principal Formulae.

The Bombay moderates have entirely rejected and repudiated what are perhaps the two principal formulae (2) and (3) on which the Montagu Scheme is based and as a consequence they have denounced, no doubt in guarded language, the formation of a Second Chamber in the Government of India. They have contended that it is unsound to lay down as the formulae have done that "the provinces are the domain in which the earlier steps towards the progressive realisation of Reponsible Government should be taken" and that "the Government of India must remain wholly responsible to Parliament and saving such responsibility its authority in essential matters must remain indisputable pending experience of the effect of the changes now to be introduced in the Provinces."

The have protested against and criticised as retrogade the view that the general authority of Government in this country should remain inelastic while the experiment is being tried in the Provinces as this must react most prejudicially upon any progress in the development of Responsible Government. From this point of view, they also consider that responsibility in some important matters should be given to the popular assembly in the Government of India while reserving responsibility in other important matters to the official Executive government as in the Provinces. Among the important matters to be transferred to the Assembly in the Government of India, moreover, they have included "fiscal autonomy," which to many must seem to be about the last thing which the authors of the Report or the British Cabinet could conceive as capable of being immediately and safely transferred to the Indian legislatures.

The Bombay Moderates have next objected to the creation of the Council of State,

(Continued on page 8.)

ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

EAST OF OULCHY-LE-CHATEAU.

AMERICANS CARRY SERINGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 31, 4-10 p.m.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 1.

A French communiqué says after strong bombardment the Germans attacked our new positions east of Oulchy-le-Chateau. We repulsed the assault and maintained our lines intact.

On the right bank of the Ourcq there were lively engagements north-east of Fere-en-Tardenois. The village of Seringes passed from hand to hand but was finally carried by an American counter-attack Numerous enemy raids near Mesnil-St. Georges, east of Montdidier, in Bois-le-Pretre, on the right bank of the Meuse and in the Vosges were unsuccessful.

In a raid north-east of Perthes-Hurlus we brought back prisoners.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS NEAR LENS AND BETHUNE.

ENEMY ARTILLERY ACTIVE ASTRIDE THE SOMME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 31, 2-5 p.m.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Aug. 1.

A British communiqué says we captured prisoners in successful raids and patrol encounters in the neighbourhood of Lens and Bethune and in the northern sector of our front. We drove off the raiders southward of La Bassée.

The enemy artillery was active astride the Somme about Merris and in the Kemmel sector.

TARDENOIS RETREAT.

GERMAN STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Aug. 1.

AMSTERDAM.—A semiofficial statement issued in Berlin says: The removal of our front in the neighbourhood of Free-en-Tardenois and Ville-en-Tardenois was carried out during the night only after thorough destruction of everything likely to be useful to the enemy, who at first failed to observe our removal.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON WHOLE FRONT.

FUTILE ENEMY RAID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 1, 12-20 a.m.,
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Aug. 1.

A French communiqué says: There was artillery action on the whole battle front. An enemy raid between Montdidier and the Oise, north of Antheuil achieved no result.

AERIAL FIGHTING.

21 ENEMY MACHINES LOST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 1, 12-10 a.m.,
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Aug. 1.

A British communiqué says: There was artillery fire south-westward of Albert and eastward of Robecq. Our airmen dropped over eleven tons of bombs on enemy sidings and dumps. More enemy machines were encountered. We brought down fifteen and drove down six out of control. Six British are missing. Our nightfliers dropped three and a half tons of bombs in addition to those already reported. Our infantry shot down an enemy machine on July 29th.

ANGLO-FRENCH BOMBING ACTIVITIES.

ENEMY MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 11 p.m., Aug. 1.

PARIS.—British and French bombing machines on the 28th July dropped over twenty tons of projectiles on cantonments and troops in Ardre and Vesle valleys, on Fismes, Compigene, Moreuil and Bazoches railway stations and on Mont-notre-Dame aerodrome. Thirty-six tons were dropped on the 29th July on objectives in the same region. Fires and explosions were observed at Fismes, Alincourt and Bazoches. Chasing squadrons in the course of numerous combats brought down fourteen German machines.

BRITISH CAPTURES.

14,500 PRISONERS SINCE MARCH 21.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Aug. 1.

In the House of Commons Mr. Macpherson stated that since March 21st the British on the Western front have taken about 14,500 prisoners.

BOMBARDMENT OF POLA.

EFFECTIVE WORK IN UPPER ADRIATIC.

SEVERAL SERIOUS FIRES OBSERVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug 1.

An Italian Naval communiqué says:—In the Upper Adriatic the Air Service early on the lorning of the 30th bombardment the military and harbour works of Pola. The strong attack lasted two hours and had most important results. Several serious fires were observed especially in the localities of the submarine and aviation stations. All our machines returned safely.

ITALIAN STAND IN CORNONE

A STRONG ATTACK REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 31, 3 35 p.m.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 1.

An Italian communiqué says:—
We completely repulsed a strong attack against Cornone.

GRIMPETTES WOOD CAPTURED.

CIRIGES VILLAGE REACHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 1, 2-55 a.m.
Recd. 11 p.m., Aug. 1.

An American official communiqué says: Enemy troops who penetrated the region of Seringes-et-Nesles were made casualties or captured.

South-westward of Bois Meunier after severe bayonet fighting we drove the enemy into the woods. We captured the Grimpettes wood and reached the Ciriges village.

LAHR STATION ATTACKED.

HUGE BOMBING EXPEDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 1, 1-45 a.m.
Recd. 11 p.m., Aug. 1.

The Air Ministry says: In addition to the attacks reported on the 30th July we bombed the station at Lahr. We dropped on the night of the 30th July two tons of bombs on Bosche magneto works, Daimler works and the railstation at Stuttgart setting fire to the station. We also bombed the Hegenau station and barracks causing a heavy explosion. We bombed and machine-gunned the Remilly junction and two aerodromes. We attacked Coblenz on the morning of the 31st July, but clouds prevented observaton. We twice attacked the station and factories at Saarbrucken. Our first formation encountered many hostile scouts before reaching the objective and a bitter fight ensued in which four British machines were lost. The remainder bombed the objective but were again heavily attacked on the return journey the British losing three more. We disabled one enemy machine. Our second attack was completely successful and bursts seen on the factory. In spite of the attacks all returned.

LATE LORD LICHFIELD.

VERDICT OF ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 1.

At the inquest on Lord Lichfield a verdict was returned of accidental death from gunshot wound while duck-shooting.

BOMBING OF ETAPLES HOSPITALS.

GERMAN PLEA OF WANT OF RED CROSS REFUTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 1.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson, replying to the German Government attempt to justify the bombing of the Etaples hospital on the night of May 19th on the ground that the Red Cross was not shown, said he was satisfied that the Red Cross was shown then. Anyhow the hospitals were bombed on night of May 31st although the photographs in German newspapers showed the Red Cross displayed on them on May 27th.

18 ENEMY AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 1, 1-50 a.m.
Recd. 11 p.m., Aug. 1.

A French communiqué says: French and British aeroplanes brought down on the 30th July eighteen enemy aeroplanes.

INDIAN REFORMS.

GRADUAL PROGRESS.

MR. MONTAGU'S SPEECH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., August 1.

Mr. Montagu delivered an important speech on Indian reform at a meeting of the Cambridge Liberal Association yesterday, after which he was adopted as Liberal candidate for the new division of Cambridgeshire. The audience included many Indian undergraduates.

Mr. Montagu began by emphasising that the only security for peace and civilization was the thorough defeat of Germany. That the enemy control of our important industries and enemy penetration of our everyday life must be extirpated and not allowed to return. He also emphasised that everything which Indians hoped for depended upon the successful outcome of the war. No Indian should delude himself with idea that the country he loved was not threatened by Germany.

Mr. Montagu here referred to Thyssen's pamphlet cabled on January 23rd and emphasised the Kaiser's declaration in it that India would be conquered by Germany, that the rich revenues of the Indian Princes would flow in a golden stream to the Fatherland and that in all the richest lands of the earth the German flag would fly over every other flag. That was the German idea of imperialism, namely subjugation, domination, spoliation and theft. (Cheers.)

INDIA'S HELP.

No wonder India had taken steps to protect itself. Half a million men would come into the India, the Army in the coming year compared with fifteen thousand yearly before the war. (Cheers.) He was glad to say it was not only as privates that Indians were enlisting; there were already Indian Officers holding his Majesty's Commission in Palestine and Mesopotamia and they would be followed by others in substantial numbers. (Cheers). How much more India could do for us and for herself now had her industries only been developed in the past! When India set out to make things, railway engines, trucks and even rails she found herself requiring machinery from over sea, which it was impossible to get on a necessary scale and also skilled workers who were now so scarce all over the world. That state of things must end. One of the first duties of the Government of India must be to start and steadily promote a policy which would enable India more and more to supply her needs by her own efforts out of her almost immeasurable resources.

NEWSPAPER ATTACKS.

Turning to the Indian report Mr. Montagu said some people had devoted themselves to study this great Imperial problem—there never had been a greater—by making it the occasion of personal attacks upon himself. That did not disturb or worry him in the least. Attacks were mostly made by a newspaper which had attacked almost everybody in public life at one time or another as long as he could remember (Laughter), but he was sorry to say there had been under the guise of criticism attacks on the Viceroy. The line of argument was that this was a conspiracy to destroy the British Empire on which Mr. Montagu had embarked and a weak, amiable, deluded, unfortunate Viceroy had been forced or cajoled into agreeing with him. The fact was he had spent the winter in a close study of the Indian problem with the Viceroy and in almost daily consultation with the members of the Viceroy's Government. It was the Viceroy himself and his Government who first urged upon the British Government the necessity for declaring the aims of their policy in India; it was the Viceroy who asked firstly Mr Chemberlain and then Mr. Montagu himself to go to India in order to study the matter with him and if his memory served him right, it was the Viceroy who suggested that their conclusions should be embodied in a joint report. So much for the conspiracy (Cheers).

CHARACTER OF THE PAPER.

He wanted to assure Indians that the paper containing these attacks on the Viceroy was a paper of small circulation and less influence (Laughter and cheers) and that judgment, honesty, intellectual sincerity, courage, broad views and devotion to imperial duty which had characterised the Viceroy in his public life in Australia and India and which had already made him respected from end to end of India was recognised at Home as well as in India.

ATTACKS ON INDIAN PEOPLE.

As the Viceroy's colleague and friend he would not be doing his duty if he did not resent those attacks upon him (Cheers.) Worse than all there had been attacks on the Indian people. He did not know what was hoped to be gained in public controversy by vilifying people with whom the matter at issue was being discussed; he did not know what was hoped to be gained by libelling the progressive part of the people of India. The educated Indian was taught in our schools by our teachers; he had learnt our ideals there and it was unjust to find fault with him when he asked what we had taught him to ask, namely, free institutions and self-government (Cheers).

BRITISH PRINCIPLE OF GOVT.

Let us have it out once for all what was to be the principle of our government in India. Was it to be domination, subordination to the iron hand; were we to have one principle of Government for India and another principle for the rest of the Empire? How had we built up South Africa, Australia, Canada and New Zealand; was not the principle of the British Empire the principle of a commonwealth of free nations; were we not to extend it to India; was the ideal of our Empire geographical, not moral? What if we said that to our American allies? What if, when we talked of the British ideal of being self-governing institutions we drew the line somewhere in the Indian Ocean and said thus far no farther? (Cheers). That sort of theory was utterly impossible, utterly out of harmony with the British ideas. (Cheers)

CLOSER UNION.

During the past week he had been sitting with the Maharaja of Patiala and Sir S. P. Sinha in the Imperial War Conference and the War Cabinet. Indians were increasingly being put in charge of districts all over India. One of the most successful military hospitals in Mesopotamia was in charge of an Indian Medical Officer. All this meant that we were putting Indians into important positions right up to the supreme authority of the British Empire, namely the Imperial War Cabinet. (Cheers). Had they ever known a case in the history of the British Empire when what was called the relaxation of British control had not meant the closer union of the country concerned with the rest of the Empire? ("Hear, hear").

"INDIA NOT FIT FOR HOME RULE."

He agreed that unfortunately India was at the moment not ready and that disaster would await anyone wishing to give Home Rule for India to India to-day. It was useless to quote against his proposals people who opposed Home Rule. As far as he could discover the whole of India opposed Home Rule now. The principle of our Government of India should be the progressive realisation of responsible government, step by step as India proved to the satisfaction of the people of Britain and their representatives in Parliament, that she was ready for it, until one day we should complete the process and India too would take her place as one of the free nations in the Commonwealth of nations called the British Empire (Cheers). That was the principle, that was the mission on which he went to India in order to advise the government upon the progressive realisation of responsible government within the British Empire—and that was the principle on which the report was founded.

CRITICS OF THE REPORT.

Would those who dealt with the report ask themselves whether they admitted the principle. If they did, they could proceed to argue about the report; if they did not, there was no weapon probably except personal abuse. If they admitted the principle he asked them to search their hearts. Some who said they accepted the principle attacked the scheme which was intended to carry out the principle and would, indeed, attack any scheme because really in their hearts they did not admit the principle. Let them first admit the principle and then examine the scheme.

Dealing with the proposals themselves, Mr. Montagu said with regard to the provinces the Viceroy, he himself and those who worked with them went upon the great principle that the only way to teach men to exercise the vote was to give them one, and the only way to teach them to use the vote wisely and well was to give the people who were entrusted by the vote with power something worth doing. It was useless to ask a man to vote for his representative if that representative was powerless.

DIRECT FRANCHISE.

Their first step, therefore, was to suggest there should be as wide a representative direct franchise in India as could possibly be devised. Regarding the functions of the provincial government there were only three alternatives, firstly to keep them under complete official control; that would not be a move towards responsible government; secondly, to give all functions of government to Indians; that was not a move which we were justified in making to-day; therefore, the only remaining alternative was to give them some functions of government now and leave others to be transferred to their control when we saw how they were getting on and how representative new parliaments were likely to be.

He invited critics to tell him what other course there was. He had seen one constructive idea, namely to select a little piece of India and make it a republic under the control of a Political Officer and if that went well to enlarge the republic or have other republics. That scheme did not commend itself to him; it was advanced by people loud in the belief that India was not fit for self-government and they proposed to demonstrate it by giving to one unfortunate part of India what they professed to believe no part of India was ready for.

ENEMIES OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

There were enemies of responsible government in India who would seek to make it impossible by bringing it about too fast; there were people who said democratic institutions were impossible in the East and they pointed to Russia and Persia. They did not often point to Japan (Laughter).

Some people in India thought they were not going fast enough; the proposals had even been described as retrograde, as increasing the power of the bureaucracy. It was only necessary to read the report to see that was untrue. If anybody still thought it true all he had to do was to turn to the columns of the "Morning Post." (Laughter) He could understand some Indians disregarding and discarding the proposals if they found in them what they were always sus-

Continued on page 8.)

LORD SYDENHAM ON PROPOSED REFORMS.

"TO PLACATE HOME RULERS."

FEARED BREAKING UP OF I. C. S. SYSTEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Aug. 1.

Presiding at a meeting of the Indo-British Association at the Cannon St. Hotel Lord Sydenham said the question was did the proposals of the Report as a whole guarantee the future welfare of India. The object of the Report was evidently to placate the Home Rulers regardless of the consequences. The proposals were numerous and confused and lacked simplicity of method which was so essential to the successful government of India. The adoption of the proposals would mean a complete breaking up of the Indian Civil Service system weakening the authority of the Government, administrative and political chaos and largely abrogation of authority of the Viceroy.

INDIAN PRESS DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

GOVERNMENT NOMINEES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, July 31.

On the invitation of the Ministry of Information five editors of newspapers in India are proceeding to England as guests of the Ministry for a tour of four weeks in England and the Western Front. The Government of India have accordingly made arrangements to enable the following gentlemen to leave India almost immediately:—Mr. J. A. Sandbrook, editor of the "Englishman", Calcutta; Mr. Hemendra Prosad Ghose, editor of the "Basumati", Calcutta; Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar, editor of the "Hindu", Madras; Mr. Gopal Krishna Deodhar, editor of the "Dyan Prokash", Poona; and Mr. Mahbub Alam, editor of the "Paisa Akhbar", Lahore. It may be remembered that Mr. Sandbrook, Mr. H. P. Ghose and Mr. Mahbub Alam were among the press deputation to Mesopotamia last year.

ENEMY'S PEACE OFFERS.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 1.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Lees-Smith, Mr. Balfour stated that no enemy Government had approached the Government regarding peace.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

NOT CONSIDERED BY WAR CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 31, 7-0 p.m.
Recd. 11 p.m., Aug. 1.

Sir Robert Borden speaking at Savoy Hotel declared that neither the Imperial War Cabinet nor the War Conference this year had considered the question of preference. The recent announcement on the subject was made on behalf of the British Government as a statement of domestic policy.

"BORDEN'S DISCLOSURE."

ATTITUDE OF CANADA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 11 p.m., Aug. 1.

What the "Daily Chronicle" calls "Borden's disclosure" as regards Imperial preference was made in the course of a review of the work of the Imperial Conference in which he affirmed that the Dominions, beng jealous of their own autonomy, refrained from participation in British domestic affairs, including the fiscal policy. He said that the Canadians did not desire the people of the United Kingdom to modify their fiscal policy for the sole purpose of giving preference to Canadian products, especially if a change were regarded unfair and oppressive by a considerable portion of the people of the United Kingdom.

The "Daily News" declares that Sir Robert Borden's wise and statesmanlike speech has done a service to public life in this country and incidentally to Australia. It welcomes it particularly in view of the "whirlwind campaign of Mr. Hughes with the object of stampeding the country into tariff reform."

"COME TO STAY."

PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 1 a.m., Aug 2.

The "Times" states that the Prime Minister made an important statement of the economic policy of the Government at the Commons yesterday to a deputation of two hundred manufacturers who were introduced by Sir Edward Carson. It is understood that Mr. Lloyd-George made it plain that Imperial preference had come to stay and that only by Imperial preference couuld Britain be assured of the first call on the raw material of the Dominions. Another aspect of the trade policy on which the Prime Minister insisted was that the Government would have to see that our essential industries were strengthened and protected and he also emphasised that the longer the war lasted the worse would be the economic terms that Germany would obtain.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan, (excluding subscriptions through Post Office) as known up to 6-30 p.m., on 1st August, 1918. Important contributions from Native States are shown separately.

	Rs.
Provinces:—	
Bengal	10,02,80,700
Bombay	6,46,92,200
United Provinces	1,50,55,600
Madras	1,47,08,300
Punjab	1,35,50,100
Burma	65,82,300
Minor Administrations	65,48,900
Central Provinces	26,77,300
Bihar & Orissa	22,58,900
Assam	3,41,400
Native States:—	
Hyderabad	50,00,000
Total.....Rs.	23,16,95,700

"NO INTEREST" CASH CERTIFICATES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 31.

An announcement is made by the Bengal War Loan Committee that any one who are unwilling from religious or other scruples to accept interest on their investments may obtain cash certificates marked "no interest" in the same manner as last year.

BERLIN PRESS EXPLANATIONS

TWO PARTIES IN ENEMY HEADQUARTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Aug. 1.

A message from the Hague to the "Daily Express" states that the German newspapers are painfully endeavouring to convince the public that everything is going well. The papers take the line that the object of the offensive was not to gain ground but to destroy enemy forces. When this was impossible, the attack was stopped in order to spare troops, while the enemy was allowed to sacrifice his troops without result.

The papers refer to ungrateful attacks upon Von Hindenburg whereas General Ludendorff escapes criticism. This apparently indicates that the Headquarters are divided into two parties.

FOOD CONTROLLERS IN ALLIED COUNTRIES.

APPOINTMENT OF A PERMANENT COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 1.

The Press Bureau announces that the Food Controllers of Great Britain, France, Italy and America have appointed a permanent committee to study the food supply programmes and co-ordinate them regarding the available shipping.

OBJECT OF ALLIES' ACTION IN RUSSIA.

TO ASSIST CZECHO-SLOVAK ARMIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 1.

Reuter is informed that the object of the Allies' action in Russia is to assist the Czecho-Slovak armies and prevent any danger to them from Germany, also to prevent at any cost the Germanisation of any portion of Russia. The Allies have not the slightest intention of doing anything tending to their territorial aggrandisement; their main purpose is the maintenance of the Russian sovereignty. Not a single Allied soldier will remain in Russia when these objects are attained.

CHOLERA IN PETROGRAD STILL INCREASING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 1.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from KOVNO says cholera at Petrograd is continually increasing. 170 cases were recorded on July 20th and 209 on July 21st.

GENERAL ELECTION.

PRESS OPINIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 1 a.m., Aug 2.

The "Daily Chronicle" says the feeling is growing that a general election before the end of the year is undesirable seeing that the overwhelming majority of the people favours the war and that all official party organisations dislike the idea.

The "Times" says: Opposition to the election comes from extreme pacifists and hard-shelled re-actionaries. We tell both plainly that an early election is inevitable as the rising of sun.

BIRTH OF SON TO LADY CROMER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Aug. 1.

Lady Cromer has given birth to a son.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

INCREASED GRANTS TO MUNICIPALITIES.

MR. UPASANI'S MOTION LOST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 1.

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed its sittings at noon to-day, the Hon. Mr. Carmichael presiding. The Council proceeded with the further discussion of the resolutions on matters of general public interest.

ENCOURAGING BUILDING IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta moved:—"This Council recommends to H. E. the Governor in Council that a Committee be appointed to enquire and report as to, (1) the best means of encouraging building in and around the City of Bombay and of cheapening the cost of building, and (2) to recommend in what form state-aid should be given to co-operative building societies."

He said that the necessity of adding to the present accommodation did not require any emphasis. The Rent Act and other measures of that kind were merely temporary and palliative. The matter was no doubt already engaging the attention of Government. The Development Committee appointed recently by them, was making recommendations on the question of housing accommodation to Government employees and poor classes. The Committee was also concerning itself with the development of roads in the city. That was only one aspect of the question; in fact the Corporation had recently sanctioned the construction of a large number of roads in Mahim. What the speaker was at the present moment concerned was another aspect of the question,—the actual construction difficulties experienced at present and the excessive cost prevailing. He was not aware if the Development Committee had considered that aspect. Even if it was engaging the attention of that Committee he would suggest the inclusion of merchants, builders and others on the Committee. They would be able to throw great light on difficulties that were being experienced. He was not a believer in the multiplication of committees and he would be satisfied if the present Committee made additions to their numbers, as he had suggested, or if the Controller would himself consider the matter in consultation with the members he had suggested. It may be that further additions to the Committee might make it unweildy, but it was essential to arrive at the true solution of the difficulties. The parties, he had named, should be consulted. Even years before the war the cost of building in Bombay was three annas a cubic foot, latterly, just before the war, it was 5 annas and better class building cost 6 annas a cubic foot. At the present moment the cost was absolutely prohibitive and it was almost impossible to build new buildings. In other countries, building could be put up at a much less cost and in half the time it was necessary.

A QUERY ABOUT AUTHORITY.

To see what were the causes of this. For one thing in Bombay the building trade was very wretched. Nothing could throw a more lurid light on the state of things than the fact that recently the construction of important buildings had to go to Calcutta contractors. The trade was badly organised, had little money, little credit and little machinery. Another difficulty was in assembling material. Mr. Chunilal was sure some scheme would be evolved to remedy the trouble. Doors and windows should in practice be standardised and the cost reduced to a great extent. One thing that struck him while inspecting the present exhibition of building designs for poor classes in Bombay was that the competitors had not taken into consideration the cost and Municipal bye-laws. He ventured to think that the Committee might with advantage consider whether the bye-laws could not be relaxed.

Turning to the second part of the resolution, Mr. Mehta said it was not of a controversial nature. He expressed surprise at the view expressed by the Government of India that discussion on co-operative housing was merely academic.

Asked by the President what was the authority for his statement about the views of the Government of India, Mr. Mehta said he gathered that much from a letter the Bombay Government had written to a Co-operative Housing Association of which he was a member.

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Godbole said instead of appointing a separate committee the one already in existence may add to its number one or two architects with expert knowledge. The Association of Architects and Builders would be able to deal with the question of cheapening the construction of buildings much better than any other body. He did not agree with the mover when he said that the erection of buildings in Bombay was very slow. He had seen three and four storeyed buildings being raised up rapidly. What was wanted was an agency for quickening still more the methods of erection by machinery instead of manual labour, but the question of importing machinery was one which could only be considered after the war.

MR. SETHNA.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna, in opposing the resolution, said though he could claim acquaintance or knowledge of co-operative building, he would like to point out that there was no necessity for creating any such committee as proposed by Mr. Mehta. He agreed with the Dewan Bahadur Godbole that only the existing committee should, if necessary, be enlarged by addition of men of expert knowledge. If, as was stated, the price of material were dear to-day and was likely to continue so after the war for some time Mr. Sethna wondered what could the committee recommended by Mr. Mehta do to remedy the situation. If after standardisation, as was suggested by the mover, Mr. Mehta himself were to undertake an experiment of erecting such buildings of his own accord, and found them finally financially successful, then Mr. Sethna was quite sure many persons in Bombay would come forward to take up the enterprise without looking forward to state aid. Even if, as Mr. Chunilal Mehta proposed, a committee were appointed and made suggestions they would not be binding upon the municipality or P.W.D. As regards the importation of contractors into Bombay from Calcutta, Mr. Sethna said he had known of only one instance and that was with regard to the Bombay University buildings. The particular erection was entrusted to a firm of Calcutta contractors, not because they quoted cheap or there was not competent engineers in Bombay, but probably because the engineers connected with the work had formerly been acquainted with similar works of the firm in question elsewhere. The Hon. Mr. Sethna in conclusion strongly opposed the resolution.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES USEFUL.

The Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas said he did not agree with the first part of the resolution which was, as pointed out by the preceding speaker, impracticable and impossible. Something should be done with regard to the second part of it. The same kind of difficulty experienced in Bombay was also experienced in Karachi, which the Hon. Mr. Webb was fully aware of, the blame was always being laid upon the Municipality. The municipality was only tied down by the rules laid down in regard to this matter. Some people were always ready to fling stones at the municipality. The formation of such co-operative societies would, he said, be of great use to Karachi also. He hoped Government would see their way to accept the second part of the resolution. As the home mover pointed out, when the co-operative building societies were formed the composition of those bodies should be carefully looked into. They should not be composed merely of capitalists who would naturally come to swamp the business. He assured that if the hands of the Government were in the business then there would be security and guarantee.

When the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai was speaking, H. E. the Governor arrived and Mr. Carmichael vacated the presidential chair.

MR. CARMICHAEL.

The Hon. Mr. Carmichael speaking on behalf of the Government opposed the resolution. He said that the only way of reducing the cost of construction was for private enterprise to take up the matter. He did not think a committee could be of any help. It was quite unnecessary to come to the Government and ask them how this should be done. There was an association of architects and builders in Bombay and this was their province. The Development Committee had sent in their report to the Government and they had recommended that the Government should assist Cooperative Societies in obtaining capital, that Municipal taxation should be remitted on buildings for workmen only, that the development of Selsette should be encouraged, etc. So far as the cooperation of the Municipality was needed in giving effect to these recommendations, the Bombay Corporation had been or was about to be addressed in the matter. With regard to the Back Bay reclamation that question was under consideration by the Government.

With regard to the second part of the resolution Mr. Carmichael said the Government were keeping themselves fully informed with regard to what was required for the development of cooperative building. As regards the attitude of the Government of India in regard to state aid to building societies, Mr. Carmichael said, they had agreed to the recommendation of the Bombay Government. The money was to be found from the Loan and Abandnce Account. The amount they had asked the Government of India to place at their disposal had been kept as low as possible because of the financial stress. Provided the rain came and they had no scarcity it had been arranged that certain amount of money would be made available to the societies who came forward for loans. The difficulty of the building societies was that they needed loans for a comparatively long term and they wanted money at a low rate of interest. The central therefore was unable to help them. It couuld not afford to lock up its money for a long time or to lend money at low interest. The Government were prepared to advance money and the rate of interest would be 5½ per cent. which was the amount charged under the provincial loan account. If they had scarcity the money would have to be reserved for giving *tagavi* advances to the cultivators. He asked the Council to reject the resolution.

RESOLUTION LOST.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, in replying to the debate, asked if the Bombay Municipality was to be benevolently treated only with regard to roads and not in regard to other facilities of communication, the matter was an oppressing necessity and he thought, Government would be doing a real service by according to his suggestions. The resolution was then put to vote and lost.

GRANTS FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The Hon. Mr. Upasani moved that "this Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council that the grants-in-aid to any Municipality introducing compulsory education within its limits be not less than two-thirds of the total annual expenditure of that Municipality on eduation."

The Hon. Mr. Desai in supporting the resolution said that after the permissive compulsory education Bill was passed every Municipality in the Presidency was anxious to take advantage of it, but the financial conditions were bad and the Municipalities were already burdened with taxation. Government was paying half the cost and all they now asked was that this should be raised to two-thirds.

CLAIM OF RURAL AREAS.

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Godbole said he wanted to put before the Council the question of apportionment of money set part for the purpose of primary education. There were demands on this fund for primary education from the Municipalities and the rural areas. He was afraid that the claims of Municipalities were passed forward by so many members that the rural areas were likely to be neglected. He wished Government to apportion the fund set apart for primary education per thousand to the population. According to that scale, whatever falls to the Municipalities should be alloted to them and the rest of the money out of the total grant should be reserved for the development of primary education in rural areas. In rural areas they wanted schools and to increase the pay of teachers. He urged that the Municipalities should not have darger grants at the expense of rural areas and opposed the resolution.

The Hon. Mr Gulam Hussain Hidyatulla joined issue with the previous speaker and urged that the ignorance and illiterary in the rural areas needed attention.

The Hon. Mr. Hiralal Desai said, that the educational department was treating the Municipalities as step-daughters, while the rural areas were treated as they were objects that should have their first attention. He claimed for the Municipalities treatment on the same footing as the rural areas.

The Hon. Mr. Garud supported the resolution.

SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTULLA.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah said he was very glad to find that the subject of primary education was receiving such considerable attention at the hands of this Council. He admired the perseverance of the representatives of municipalities in incessantly pressing their claims for larger slices from provincial revenues, but while that spirit was commendable, it had got to be remembered that Government funds were not inexhaustible and that there were other claims on them. These other claims were of rural areas and he proposed to show by official figures how strong their claim was to a larger share of provincial revenues for the purpose of extension of primary education. It appeared to him that there was so much misapprehension in regard to this subject that it was necessary to bring to the notice of the Council the actual facts and figures which had been obtained by him from official sources in regard to the present condition of primary education in municipal and rural areas.

SCHOOL-GOING CHILDREN IN MUNICIPAL AREAS.

In the municipal areas in the Presidency excluding Bombay City there was a population of 2,366,394 or in round number, twenty-four lakhs. The total population of children of school-going age taken on the fifteen per cent. basis was 3,60,000 but of this 1,90,000 were boys and 1,65,000 were girls, but of these 1,90,000 boys 1,25,000 or two-thirds of the total number were already at school. The figure for the girls was not equally satisfactory. Out of their total number of 1,65,000 forty thousand or about 20 per cent. were at school. So if every child of school-going age in the municipal areas was to go to school further provision would have to be made for 33 per cent. of boys and 80 per cent. of girls.

IN RURAL AREAS.

Turning to the condition in rural areas which were under the district Local Boards he found that the total population of those areas was one crore fifty-seven lakhs. That gave the number of boys of school-going age at 12 lakhs 50 thousand out of whom there were only four lakhs or about 33 per cent. at school as against 67 per cent. in municipal areas. The number of girls of school-going age in rural areas would come to about ten lakhs ninety thousand of whom only 25 thousand were in primary schools giving the percentage of two against twenty in municipal areas. Thus they were required to provide primary education for sixty-seven per cent. more of boys and 88 per cent. more of girls in rural areas. These would show what the problem before the Government was.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS.

Coming to Government grants Sir Ibrahim said the grants to the municipalities for primary education was for many years nominally fifty per cent. but in consequence of the contract system the actual percentage came to about 35. That had now been changed and the Government policy now was to give full fifty per cent. The total municipal expenditure on primary education was about fourteen lakhs and under the new rule they would get from the Government seven lakhs. Out of the amount under the old rule the Government grant was about five lakhs so that the municipalities would have under the new arrangement two extra lakhs. Taking the cost of primary education to be rupees eight and half per head they would see that without a single penny of additional municipal expenditure the municipalities could bring into their primary schools twenty-two thousand and five hundred additional pupils and it would take some time before this additional two lakhs of the revenue would be fully utilised. Again, if the percentage of expenditure per head be taken at Rs. 8½ then for the three and a half lakhs of children of school-going age in the municipal areas the total expenditure required would be roughly rupees thirty lakhs. Under the present arrangement rupees fifteen lakhs out of this would be payable by the Government and the balance of fifteen lakhs would have to be contributed by the municipalities whose contributions at present were rupees nine lakhs, so that by the time free and compulsory primary education was introduced throughout the municipal areas in the Presidency they would have to provide an additional amount of rupees six lakhs.

IN CASE OF ACCEPTANCE.

But if the resolution of Mr. Upasani were carried the result would be that Government would have to give ultimately twenty lakhs from the provincial revenue and the municipalities ten lakhs. The municipalities were at present paying nine lakhs so that during the whole period of many years that would elapse before primary education could be made free and compulsory throughout the municipal areas the municipalities would have to provide the magnificent sum of one lakh of rupees more while the Government would provide an additional amount of rupees fifteen lakhs.

Continuing Sir Ibrahim said that he should now like to give the Council an idea of the condition of primary education in rural areas. If their ambition was to reach a stage when every child of school-going age might be able to take primary education then they would have to start strenously in the direction of the expansion of primary education in rural areas. So far as primary education in municipal areas was concerned it was satisfactory. Government had assured the Council at the last meeting that if in any single case it was shown that a special grant in addition to the fifty per cent. Government contribution was necessary for a certain number of years in order to enable a particular municipality to introduce free and compulsory primary education the Government would consider the case on its merits.

Mr. Upasani then replied to the debate.

REQUEST TO CLOSE SESSIONS.

His Excellency then intimated that he had received a letter signed by a number of members stating that some of them had urgent business elsewhere and requesting that the sitting of the present sessions may be closed at the end of the day and that the business left over on the agenda may be carried over to the next sessions. He said he was entirely in the hands of the Council. The Hon Mr. Paranjpye and Mr. Harun Jaffer and one or two others said they must sit out and finish the business. After some consideration Lord Willingdon said that the hon. members should have considered the matter before. The Government were there perfectly willling to finish the remaining business on the agenda. The hon. members should have thought of this before sending in so many resolutions. His Excellency then referred to the lengthy speeches made on the previous resolutions and said he would rather prefer to see how things shaped in the afternoon and then come to a decision. The Council at this stage adjourned for lunch.

HIS EXCELLENCY.

His Excellency said:—I do not propose to add more than one word on the main question after listening to what I may call it an admirable clear and convincing speech of my hon. colleague. But I would like to emphasise what he said at the end of his remarks. We hear so much in these days about the necessity of more independence and more responsibility and what is the result? Here come hon. members, who in their more peaceful moments get upon platforms and tell us that they want to be more independent and to exercise more responsibility and what is now the position? If every child in the municipal areas is to get free and compulsory education in the future under the proposal of this resolution the total expenditure I understand, would be a matter of some thirty lakhs. Out of this the Government will have to pay twenty lakhs and the Municipalities ten lakhs. The Municipalities are already expendig nine lakhs and the only extra expenditure they would have to pay would be the enormous amount of one lakh. It seems to me that these hon. members who are so keen about responsibility and independence when it comes to the matter of the real taking of responsibility and really exercising their independence and of really doing something for themselves with regard to the education of their children, like Oliver Twist they come to the Council and ask for more. I urge very strongly that the hon. members should exercise a little more serious responsibility in their own particular locality. I endorse entirely what Sir Ebrahim says about the Government's position. The Government's position is this, that as far as possible right throughout the Presidency every child in years to come should have an opportunity of having satisfactory primary education. I have not got a further word to say. I sincerely trust that the Council will not agree to the resolution as proposed by my hon friend Mr. Upasani.

The resolution was then put to vote and declared lost.

SUDDEN DEATH OF FATHER AND DAUGHTER.

BODIES FOUND IN STREET.

A sensation was caused at Mandvi, Bombay, yesterday, by a report that a Lohana Bania broker named Vasanji Jairam, aged about fifty-five years and his daughter Manoobai, aged about sixteen years, were lying dead in the street in front of their house in Garibdas Lane, off Samuel Street, Vadgadi. About eight o'clock on Wednesday the family, who resided on the first floor of the house, took their meals, and subsequently the two deceased went to the fourth floor apparently to see the landlord in connection with the question of the daughter's betrothal. As the latter was in his bath-room at the time, his son went to call him, and on his return he found the two deceased missing. In the meantime an alarm was raised in the street that two persons had fallen from the fourth floor. The two deceased were found dead and their bodies were removed to the morgue, where an inquest was held yesterday by Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner. Virbai, widow of Vasanji, and mother of Manoobai, said her husband was subject to fits. About 8 p.m. the two deceased left the room after they had meals. Vasanji telling the servant to look after the house. Soon after she heard a thud and went to the fourth floor, where she missed them. She heard an alarm that they had fallen and she was also going to jump down, but was stopped by the landlord. She then went downstairs and later saw the bodies. She could not say whether the deceased threw themselves down. Further enquiry was adjourned.

INDIAN REFORMS.

(Continued from page 7.)

picious of finding, namely, distrust of the Indian people.

"NO DISTRUST."

No such distruct existed in the minds of those who drew up the porposals (Cheers). He did not believe any such distrust would be found in the proposals. He would explain what the limitations and reservations in the proposals were based upon; they must look at facts. India was not yet, as critics in England were never tired of telling him, in the true sense of word a nation. There were differences of caste, religion and race accompanied by differences of object and aim. It must be remembered that an overwhelming proportion of the people at present knew nothing of political institutions and could not read or write. He did not mention these things as matters of blame, they were things we wanted to help remedy. If India was not a nation we wanted to see it a nation (Cheers). During the war from one end of India to the other one found Indians keen about the defence against the invader—a new national and imperial spirit. One saw signs of a greater India, a greater desire for cooperation among the different races of India and we wanted to help this development by giving them a common task, but the government ought not to be asked to disregard these factors and treat India as if it were comparable with any other part of the British Empire.

GRADUAL PROGRESS.

The limitations and reservations in the scheme would disappear step by step. Whenever India could prove at the bar of Parliament itself that these conditions were being cured; that education was spreading; that an electorate had been created and that differences between races were disappearing, so surely under the scheme must Parliament give more and more power to Indians themselves. If these limitations of time and experience were disregarded he believed it would be fatal to the whole experiment. As a result of the proposals he would see British control relaxed as Indian control was substituted, and he would see thereby a connection of love, affection and gratitude between India and England strengthened and increased, but the control must be Indian, control, not the control of one selection of people and exercised through a representative electorate.

ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS INVITED.

We must go forward with this enterprise. Some said it would be better to postpone it till after the war, but they would not say so if they favoured it. It was always the people who did not like a thing who favoured doing it to-morrow or the next day. The pronouncement of his Majesty's Government was that substantial steps should be taken in this direction as soon as possible. It would be arrogant to the degree of folly to say that the scheme as it stood had to be passed into law. Its authors submitted it with a full sense of responsibility for criticism. If anybody would suggest a better way they would find in them and in the Government heartfelt thanks and ready acceptance, but whether it was by this way we had to put the feet of India on the road to nationhood and self-government, otherwise all the glorious work which generations of Englishmen had done to build up that great.

Empire would lack its supreme vindication and justification. It would be said that what we had succeeded in doing in every other part of the British Empire except for the moment unfortunately in Ireland that what our forefathers, for example, Sir Thomas Munro and Lord Macaulay, said that we ought do, we had failed to do. It would be said of us that we went on untiringly in unimaginative but excellent regions of material well-being and prosperity, but that when we came—in India alone—to tackle the task of feeding a man's soul by teaching him, equipping him and giving him power to decide his own destinies, we were too timid to do it. That was a criticism which we could not risk in the judgment of history. It was a criticism which there was no reason to risk and he begged the people of Britain not to think they could cut the knot by throwing India to its untrained people at this moment, nor by refusing to begin the progressive realisation of responsible Government step by step, giving Indians opportunity and knowledge that they had only to prove that they had acquired the necessary habits and conventions of political life and responsibility to gain the whole measure which other countries enjoyed. If we did that we made India for ever peaceable and we had a right to expect from India for ever peace and contentment within the British Empire (Cheers).

MR CHINTAMANI'S REPORTED APPOINTMENT.

DENIED AS "MALICIOUS STORY."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 30.

In connection with the recent paragraph in the "Bombay Chronicle," Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Editor, "The Leader," denies he has been appointed Revenue Minister of Patiala, and characterises the report as a malicious story invented to discredit him as his political opinions happen for the moment to be unpopular.

(Continued from column 6.)

have his way with the Legislature and thinks it necessary to resort to "certification." Equally admitted is the fact that when the Bill is referred to a Grand Committee in consequence thereof, the Governor is empowered to nominate to the Committee a bare majority, expressly for the purpose of carrying his certificated Bill through that Committee. And the result of it all is to be that when it is so carried in the Grand Committee, the Legislative Council has nothing more to do with it and the Bill becomes law automatically. Where the check on the Governor's power comes in in this process, it is impossible to conceive. I am afraid, that the writers of the manifesto were carried away more by the attempt to balance their phrases than by any effort to present an accurate statement of the position.

MODERATE MANIFESTO EXAMINED.

(Continued from page 6.)

but have consented to the creation of Grand Committees in the Imperial as in the Provincial Councils, as providing a check on the Executive governments and popular assemblies alike. Whether owing to the obvious inconsistency of such a view or for other reasons, the Madras moderates have steered clear of both the Grand Committees and the Council of State though for all that appears on their manifesto, they are apparently willing that these two bodies should be created for the purpose of "securing the affirmative power of legislation" to the official Executive in India in all essential matters," over the heads of the ordinary legislatures by a process entirely novel to all constitutions and unprecedented even in the century and a half of Indian Councils legislation. The only limitation they provide is that the process of *certification* which is to start this affirmative power should be limited to matters involving order and tranquillity and not good government. I am sure that in this mater the views of most other stalwart Moderates—and I am inclined to think of some of the signatories of the Madras Manifesto itself—would be found entirely at variance. As Mr. Natarajan of the "Indian Social Reformer" has pointed out, this process of certification and procedure in Grand Committees and the Council of State, is merely a plan of perpetuating autocratic power which is entirely inconsistent with the grant of any responsible powers. Checks against haste or precipitancy on the part of popular bodies, and provisions for a revising legislative authority can always be easily made, and if emergency powers are needed for the official executive to deal with peace and order, there is the power of ordinance-making, and suitable temporary provisions such as those suggested in the "Social Reformer" as well as those of a "political thinker" published in "New India," may also be made as additional safeguards.

Illegical Attitude.

But it seems remarkable that while the Bombay Moderates object to the principal formulae of the Montagu-Scheme, viz., the indisputable authority of the Government of India in essential matters and teh maintenance of its unimpaired responsibility to Parliament where the Government of India is concerned, they should be so blind to the obvious corollary which has been adopted as the basis of action in the Provincial Governments. The separation of the reserved and the transferred departments in the provincial Governments and the distribution of responsibility thereunder is devised on the same identical principle which they attack as unsound. It is one thing to accept the position that the 20th August announcement postulates the grant of responsibility by stages and that these stages should necessarily proceed by way of transferring individual departments of administration to popular control from time to time. It is another thing to concede that, while starting with this shell of compartmental autonomy, we should have no responsibility whatever given to us in any "essential matter" or in any important department which involves, for instance, questions dealing with the masses, with the classes, with the services, with peace and order and, with good government (including therein sound financial administration). This proposition by means of which the bulk of the real administrative functions of the department will be put into the reserved list, does not, of course, occur among the formulae, but is a direct consequence of the formulae which the Bombay Moderates whole-heartedly condemn, viz., that the authority of the Government of India in essential matters must remain indisputable. For what does paragraph 240 say as to the full meaning of the formulae?

"Inasmuch as administration is a living business and its corpus cannot be dissected with the precision of an autopsy we must, even in the matters ordinarily made over to non-official control, secure the right of re-entry either to the official executive Government of the Province, or to the Government of India in cases where their interests are essentially affected.....The Governor in Executive Council must have power to intervene with full effect in matters which concern law and order, or which raise religious or racial issues, or to protect the interests of existing services. We do not claim that this list of reservations is exhaustive or definitive.....Our aim must be to secure to the official executive the power of protecting effectually whatever functions are still reserved to it and to the Government of India of intervening in all cases in which the action of the non-official executive or council affects them to their serious prejudice. For, otherwise, the official government which is still responsible for Parliament, may be unable to discharge its responsibility properly."

If the Bombay Moderates, then, really believe in the unsoundness of the formulae of the Reform Report which they have so elaborately refuted as applied to the Government of India, logic and common sense alike would require them to repudiate with equal force the principle and the details of the proposal for the division of the reserved and transferred departments in Provincial Governments and for securing to the Provincial Executive Councils the affirmative power of legislative over the heads of the Legislature itself by means of Grand Committees or the Council of State. It is remarkable indeed for constitutional lawyers like Sir. N. G. Chandavarkar and Mr. Samarth to have swallowed without the slightest distaste this assertion of the authority of the Executive over the Legislature.

An Extraordinary Misconception.

An extraordinary misconception on the part of the Bombay moderates in this connection is their assertion that the provision of a Grand Committee in the Provincial Council is calculated to act as a check equally on the Governor and on the Councils against hasty action in Legislative matters. I confess it is impossible to make out how this notion got into their heads. Admittedly, the Grand Committee comes into existence only when the Governor could not

(Continued in column 5.)

Montagu-Chelmsford Proposals

THE MORLY-MINTO COUNCILS.

The following instalment of the Report of Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme of Reforms examines the working of the Morley-Minto reformed councils:—

Influence of the Council on administration.

We pass to another aspect of the Council's work namely, the influence which it exercises on the work of administration by means of questions and resolutions. The fact that nearly twice as many questions were asked in 1917 as in 1911 shows that serious value is attached to the right of interrogation. Supplementary questions can at present be asked only by the author of the original question; they have not been numerous; but there is a desire to extend the right of putting them to any member of the council. At the same time, it cannot be said that the right of interrogation has been abused, though there has been a tendency to ask for information which could be ascertained from published reports, to require elaborate statistical information which is of no practical value, and also to ask questions which would appropriately be put in local councils. The right to move resolutions on matters of general importance and on the financial statement was conceded in 1909. The view taken at the time that this concession was perhaps the most important of all the changes has been justified by experience. In all 168 resolutions were moved in the Council up till the end of the year 1917: of these 24 were accepted by Government, 68 were withdrawn and 76 were rejected either with or without a division. These figures by themselves do not give a true impression of the real effect of the resolutions. In some cases the mover withdraws a resolution because he is convinced by the Government reply that his proposal is unsound; but it more often happens that a resolution is withdrawn because, though the Government may for some technical or financial reasons not be able to accept the resolution in the form in which or at the time when it is moved, the spokesmen of the Government have indicated that its attitude towards the mover's object is favourable. Again many resolutions have been rejected either in pursuance of some settled policy or else because the Government felt it unwise to accept them without inquiry; but the discussions have led to re-examination of the questions in issue, and at times to an ultimate change of policy, as happened indeed in the case of compulsory education and the treatment of persons dealt with under the Defence of India Act, which were both questions on which opinion was alive and active. A rough classification of the resolutions shows that some 73 can be described as fructuous. In not a few instances substantial results were obtained. Among the measures the decisions on which have been influenced by council resolutions were the abolition of the system of indentured labour in certain colonies, the establishment of an executive council in the United Provinces, the establishment of a High Court in the Punjab, the appointment of a committee to enquire into and report on jail administration, and the appointment of the Public Services and the Industrial Commissions. These measures of major importance could be supplemented by a much longer list of less important matters of administration in regard to which non-official resolutions have definitely influenced the action of the Government. But the point needs no further elaboration. Every observer of the recent course of the administration is aware how perceptibly it is affected by the attitude of the non-official members of council on all public questions. Moreover even when the Government is unable to accept a resolution, a debate may be of value as affording a convenient outlet for non-official opinions and as giving the Government an opportunity of explaining its own policy.

Attitude of the non-official members.

It is difficult to speak with any certainty about tendencies which have developed in so short a period as that with which we are dealing. We desire, however, to pay a tribute to the sense of responsibility which has animated the members of the Indian Legislative Council in dealing with Government legislation. In the passage of very controversial measures such as the Press Act, the Government received a large amount of solid support from non-officials; similarly it received assistance when measures of real importance, such, for example, as the Defence of India Act and the recent grant of one hundred millions to the Imperial Treasury were under discussion. Again, good examples of the practical nature of the work done were afforded by the debates on the Factories Act or the Companies Act. When we consider the debates on resolutions, we must remember that while the official majority renders it impossible for non-official members to carry any measure or resolution against the Government, the relatively ineffectual character of resolutions makes it hardly to be expected that members would show the same sense of responsibility in their speeches and votes as in legislation. Further, many resolutions recently have been concerned with racial subjects, and the debates have been tinged with the racial considerations to which we have drawn attention elsewhere. These causes have contributed to induce a habit among the non-official members, nominated and elected, of acting together; and during the years which have elapsed since the inception of the reforms the tendency to joint action has grown perceptibly stronger. Inasmuch as the nominated members are appointed to represent particular interests, they were at first expected to act independently, but in many matters they have acted with the elected members, and on racial questions in particular it was natural that they should not divorce themselves from the general Indian view. It is, however, we think in legislation rather than in resolutions that the real working of the council must be sought; and from the short experience from which we have to judge all that can be said is that, for the reasons we have mentioned, the tendency is growing for the non-officials (excluding the Europeans, who usually if not always, vote with the Government) to act together.

The Provincial Legislative Council.

We should have liked to make a similar analysis of the working of all the elder provincial councils; but neither the time nor the information readily available to us admit of this. Certain differences between the Indian and provincial councils are readily apparent. Both the elected and the official members in the provincial councils are in closer touch with the subject-matter of discussion: many of the elected members have activities which bring them in contact with the official members outside of council and thereby closer relations are established; and because distances are smaller the meetings of councils are more evenly distributed throughout the year, and of shorter duration than in the Indian Legislative Council, with the result that the pressure upon the few official members on whom the chief business falls is probably felt less heavily than in the Government of India. The main point of difference, however, is of course the fact that in all the provincial councils there is a non-official majority and in Bengal a small elected majority. But the fact that absentees are more numerous among the non-official than among the official members tends to impair the effectiveness of the non-official majority. It cannot be said, however, that the introduction of Government Bills has been generally hindered by the prospect of opposition although there have, we understand, been occasions when a local Government has been deterred from attempting legislation which it desired. As in the Government of India the policy has generally been to anticipate opposition to particular provisions by modifying a draft Bill in the light of objections raised in the opinions received. Moreover, the policy of avoiding controversial discussion during the war has checked legislative activity, and somewhat discounts the conclusions that are to be drawn. It is evident that select committees have done useful work in improving the actual form and shape of legislative measures. In comparatively few instances they have done much more. We may select the United Provinces Municipalities Bill as a striking example of the great influence which the elected element has had in shaping legislation. The Bill was changed out of all recognition by the select committee, and in the Council itself twenty-seven non-official amendments were accepted by, and one was carried against, the Government. One of the most vital provisions of the Bill, a clause fixing the proportion of Muhammadan representation in municipal boards, was the result of a conference of non-official members and was incorporated in the Bill by an amendment moved by a non-official member. Nowhere has there been much private members' legislation. In the Bombay Council only one Bill out of six has passed, but we understand that most of the others were reasonable attempts to deal with important problems. In the United Provinces non-official members carried Bills against adulteration and opium gambling. A private Bill to stop juvenile smoking is before a select committee in the Punjab and a private Bill dealing with compulsory education in Bihar and Orissa. These same two topics are at present the subject of two private Bills in Bengal.

Use of the Right of Interrogation.

The right of interpellation has naturally been used more freely than in the Indian Legislative Council. In the United Provinces council the number of questions rose from 218 in 1910 to 458 in 1916 and in Bengal the increase has also been remarkable: in Madras we understand that the number of questions has been even greater. One local Government estimates that 20 per cent. of the questions asked in council relate to information already published and a general tendency to ask for unfruitful statistics is reported. On the other hand questions have often served the purpose of resolutions in eliciting a statement of the Government's policy; and it is, we believe, generally recognised by moderate opinion that the Government endeavours to answer reasonable inquiries with reasonable fullness.

Use of Resolution.

There is abundant evidence that the right to move resolutions is valued; and the number of resolutions withdrawn when the Government has indicated its benevolent intentions towards, though not its immediate acceptance, of the proposals, suggests that the power has been used with moderation. There is a marked difference, however, between provinces as to the number of resolutions moved; and in some councils the chief activity is confined to a small group of members. It is clear that the provincial Governments do attach weight to resolutions and exert themselves if possible to defeat those which they are not prepared to accept. Not many resolutions have been carried against the Government, and when a resolution is carried the Government, if it decides that it cannot give effect to the wishes of the council, usually publishes its reasons, for so deciding. But the effect of resolutions is by no means confined to those which are carried against or accepted by the Government, for it often happens that discussion of a subject leads to positive results. An analysis of the results attained by the resolutions moved in one provincial council in the years 1910—17 showed that they secured or helped to secure:—

(1) an opium gambling Act, (2) a new cattle farm, (3) a council library, (4) the removal of a criminal tribe settlement, (5) the defence of poor prisoners charged with capital offences, (6) the regulation of the Burma meat trade, (7) concession to the matriculation examination of partial equality with the school leaving examination, (8) the production of deputy superintendents of police, (9) a promise in connexion with the abolition of revenue divisions, (10) Government assistance in connexion with a road to a shrine, (11) publication of certain college reports, and (12) an officiating appointment for a member of the provincial educational service.

The tendency of all non-official members to act together is more strongly marked in some provincial councils than others. In the Punjab, where the nominated members are relatively in a stronger position than in other councils, and in Bombay, there is more independence of action than elsewhere. In other provinces the non-official members tend to act and vote together.

Mr. Gokhale's Expectations from the Reforms.

Speaking at the Indian National Congress of 1908 Mr. Gokhale justly described the Morley-Minto changes as modifying the bureaucratic character of the government and offering the elected representatives responsible association with the administration. He looked to local self-government to provide the real school of political education, and anticipated that Indians would now have full control and management of local affairs. That expectation has not yet been generally fulfilled, though in some provinces advance has certainly been made. Attention on both sides has been directed more to the provincial councils than to local bodies and the importance of securing what Mr. Gokhale called the base of the edifice has been lost sight of. This seems to us a very strong reason for placing in Indian hands the responsibility for the development of local bodies which still remains to be carried out. Secondly, Mr. Gokhale referred to the everyday problems of administration, legislation and finance as constituting the centre of the position: and in respect of this he believed that the reforms amounted almost to a revolution. In place of silent administrative decisions there would in future be open discussion. Over finance for the control of the Government of India would be largely substituted the control of discussion and criticism in the councils. (It must be explained that the Decentralization Commission had not then made its report, and the anticipations of a full measure of financial devolution had not yet been disappointed). The admission of Indians to the executive councils moreover meant, he hoped, that racial considerations would recede into the background, and that the Indian view of questions would be effectively presented in the highest councils. As regards legislation the non-official majority had gained a preventive voice in the provinces; and if the position was otherwise in the central council he thought that the Government of India would henceforth loom less largely in provincial matters, and that the elected members would have all the opportunity that they needed of influencing the course of provincial business. These concessions he said, were large and generous; and they imposed two responsibilities. There must be cooperation with Government instead of merely criticism; and the new powers must be used with moderation and restraint and for the promotion of the interests of the whole people. He named mass education, sanitation, peasant indebtedness, technical education as large outstanding questions which it was beyond the power of an official government to handle without the cooperation of the people. Finally he appealed to Indians not to be content with dreaming; let them prove that they could bear such responsibilities as they were being given before asking for any more.

Reasons for their non-fulfilment.

In the light of these anticipations it is not hard to understand how, the Morley-Minto constitution ceased in the brief space of ten years' time to satisfy the political hunger of India. The new institutions began with good auspices and on both sides there was a desire to work them in a conciliatory fashion. But some of the antecedent conditions of success were laking. There was no general advance in local bodies no real setting free of provincial finance; and in spite of some progress no widespread admission of Indians in greater number into the public service. Because the relaxation of Parliamentary control had not been contemplated, the Government of India could not relax their control over local Governments. The sphere in which the councils could affect the Government's action, both in respect of finance and administration, was therefore closely circumscribed. Again and again local Government could only meet a resolution by saying that the matter was really out of its hands. It could not find the money because of the provincial settlements; it was not administratively free to act because the Government of India were seized of the question: it could therefore only lay the views of the council before the Government of India. As regards legislation also the continuance of the idea of official subordination led to much of the real work being done behind the scenes. The councils were really more effective than they knew: but their triumps were not won in broad daylight in the dramatic manner which political ardour desired. This was one reason why more interest was often shown in resolutions than in legislation. The carrying of resolution against Government, apart from the opportunity of recording an opinion which might some day bear fruit, came to be regarded as a great moral victory: and it is evident that topics that are likely to combine all the Indian elements in the council offered the best opportunity. Because the centralisation of control limited the effectiveness of the councils, the non-official members were driven to think more of display than they might have otherwise done; and the sense of unreality on both sides deepened. All this time the national consciousness and the desire for political power were growing rapidly in the minds of educated Indians; and the councils with their limited opportunities proved to be an insufficient valve. While therefore inside the councils there are signs of hardening opposition and the weariness which comes of sterile efforts, outside the councils the tide of feeling was rising more quickly. For a short time after their inception the Morley-Minto reforms threatened to diminish the importance of the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League.

It seemed as if the councils where elected members took a share in the business of government must be a more effective instrument for political purposes than mere self-constituted gatherings. But with the disillusionment about the reformed councils the popular conventions, where speakers were free to attack the Government and give vent to their own aspirations untrammelled by rules of business or the prospect of a reply, naturally regained their ascendancy; and the line taken by prominent speakers in them has been to belittle the utility of the councils, if not to denounce them as a cynical and calculated sham. We cannot now say to what extent improvement might have been effected by gradual changes in the rules of business, by relaxing official discipline by permitting freer discussion, and by greater readiness to meet the non-official point of view. However this be, events have proved too strong. The councils have done much better work than might appear to some of their critics. But they have ceased to satisfy Indian opinion, and their continuance can only lead to a further cleavage between the Indian members and the government and a further cultivation of criticism unchecked by responsibility.

The present position.

It seems to us that the inherent weakness of the position created by the Morley-Minto changes is excellently brought out in the following comment:—

"We must make up our minds either to rule ourselves or to let the people rule: there is no half-way house, except of course on the highway of deliberate transition. At present we are doing neither. We are trying to govern by concession and each successive concession has the air of being wrung from us. We keep public business going by bargaining and negotiation;—not however the healthy bargaining of the market place but a steady yielding to assaults which always leave some bitterness behind on both sides. This is in no sense the fault of individuals it follows inevitably from the influences at work. Up to Lord Curzon's viceroyalty, there was a sturdy determination to do what was right for India whether India altogether liked it or not. The reforms which followed his regime brought in a power of challenge and obstruction,—influence without responsibility; and rather than fight we have often to give way. We are shedding the role of benevolent despotism, and the people —especially those who are most friendly to us—cannot understand what role we mean to assume in its place. We are accordingly losing their confidence and with it some of our power for good. If we returned to sheer despotism, we should carry many of the people with us, and should secure an ordered calm. But that being impossible, we must definitely show that we are moving from the eastern to the western ideal of rule. And secondly, we must maintain the full weight and order of government while the move is going on. Otherwise we cannot look for either internal peace or the cooperation of the people, or indeed for anything else except growing weakness with the fatal consequences that weakness involves in an eastern country."

In these words we catch an echo of Warren Hastings' pregnant saying "In no part of the world is the principle of supporting a rising interest and of depressing a falling one more prevalent than in India." Transition is indeed a difficult business and full of risks that we should be short-sighted to ignore. The old structure does not admit of development. All that could be done with it would be to increase the size of the non-official part of the councils—a step that would deprive those responsible for the government of the country of any power of obtaining necessary legislation. We must therefore create a new structure. That means time for the fresh material to form; real for it to do so that it may harden; and retention of genuine powers of guidance, supervision, and if need be of intervention, until such time as the task is complete.

POONA BANK COMPROMISE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 31.

In the matter of petition presented by some shareholders in the Poona Bank Limited for winding up its affairs Mr. Percival, District Judge, to-day gave the Court's assent to a compromise of the case under certain arrangements. Mr. Ghaswala, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Mr. L. R. Gokhale on behalf of Mr. Panjnikar, one of the shareholders, said they agree to the bank continuing business on the understanding that the agents Messrs. Ramnarayan Amarchand and Chatturbhuj Balmokand gave an undertaking in writing that they would not use 16,000 shares they hold in the bank in order to get themselves reelected either as agents or directors. Secondly, that Seth Mohanlal one of the present directors should retire in favour of any other gentleman agreed upon by the Board, and thirdly that if after a year it was found that the bank could not be worked it should go into voluntary liquidation. Mr. Ghirdharlal, pleader, on behalf of Messrs. Ramnarayan and Balmokand agreed to give the undertaking asked for and Mr. Lam, solicitor, on behalf of the Official Liquidator, then asked the Court to give its opinion advising the directors of the bank to drop the 300 suits they had set in motion against shareholders as they would only involve the bank in a costly litigation.

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BATLIWALLA WORLI BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 1.

Depression from the Bay disappeared and rainfall has been fairly widespread in the central parts of the country. It has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Central India, Central Provinces except east Konkan, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Malabar. A few falls also occurred in Behar and Orissa, United Provinces, north Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province and Mysore.

Principal amounts are:—Diamond Island, two inches; Tavoy, Myitkyina, Silchar Jubbulpore and Chanda, three; Pachmarhi and Ratnagiri, one and a half; Calicult, two.

Forecast:—No large change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
Bombay, 31st July 1918

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.715 Inches
Temperature of Air	82.0 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.8 "
Dew Point	74.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.789 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	9.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.1 "
Minimum do.	80.0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W, WNW, WSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	217 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.07 Inch.
Total fall during month	4.31 "
Do. do. year	27.59 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 1st Aug. 1918	0.01 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thur	1	m 6	24	25	10	1	0	30a	21	0
		5	51a	25	1					
Fri.	2	m 7	52	26	2	2	m 0	47	17	1
		7	12a	24	8		2	0a	20	10
Sat.	3	m 9	4	26	10	3	m 1	59	17	0
		8	36a	27	10		3	16a	20	3
Sun.	4	m 10	1	27	6	4	m 2	58	16	9
		9	43a	25	4		4	12a	19	6
Mon.	5	m 10	46	27	11	5	m 3	50	16	7
		10	34a	25	11		4	54a	18	9
Tues.	6	m 11	24	28	3	6	m 4	34	16	6
		11	17a	26	4		5	30a	18	1
Wed.	7	m 11	57	28	4	7	m 5	13	16	6
		11	55a	26	8		6	2a	17	8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset
Aug. 1 (Thursday)	6h. 18m.	7h. 14m.
" 2 (Friday)	6h. 16m.	7h. 14m.
" 3 (Saturday)	6h. 16m.	7h. 14m.
" 4 (Sunday)	6h. 17m.	7h. 13m.
" 5 (Monday)	6h. 17m.	7h. 13m.
" 6 (Tuesday)	6h. 17m.	7h. 12m.
" 7 (Wednesday)	6h. 18m.	7h. 12m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	7d.	1h.	59.6m.	a.m.
First Quarter	15d.	4h.	46.4m.	a.m.
Full Moon	22d.	10h.	32.8m.	a.m.
Last Quarter	29d.	6h.	57.1m.	a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 1st August, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.26in. of rain. Moderate cloud is present locally in the east Punjab; skies are clear elsewhere. Temperature continues above normal in the east and north Punjab, the excess being considerable during the day.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad has had 0.12in. of rain. Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is moderately below normal in the western districts. Temperature is above the average both by day and night, the excess being greater in the west than in the east of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the north of the division, but are moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. In Rajputana humidity is locally below normal and temperaturel above the average except in the southern districts.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore has had 0.34in. of rain and Bhavnagar-Para 0.48in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature remains above normal locally in Kathiawar; elsewhere it has fallen and is either normal or in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been widespread but generally lighter than yesterday; Jubbulpore reports 3.25in. of rain, Chanda 3.15in., Amraoti 0.53in., Nagpur 0.41in., Khandwa 0.60in., Saugor 0.26in., and Hoshangabad 0.13in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal in the south-west. Day temperature is in moderate or considerable defect except in the north-western districts.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 1.39in., Mormugao 0.59in. and Karwar 0.40in. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is above normal at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.41in. of rain, Aurangabad 0.17in. and Hyderabad 0.13in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal in the Bombay Deccan. Day temperature continues below normal in the northern stations; elsewhere it has risen and is about normal.

General Remarks.—The depression that lay over the north of the Central Provinces has disappeared after giving some heavy rain in the neighbourhood of Jubbulpore. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Central Provinces and on the west coast from Calicut to Ratnagiri, and local in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan, while a few showers are also reported from Kathiawar, the United Provinces and the north Punjab. Day temperature is low in the Central Provinces but remains high in the Punjab, the United Provinces and north Rajputana.

Some extension of rainfall appears probable in Kathiawar and east Rajputana.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on THURSDAY, the 1st of August, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, to date, from the normal.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—			
Do. (31st July)	103.1	82.9	61			
Jask	93.9	85.2	79			
Do. (July)	..	..	..			
Muskat	89.5	83.8	84		0	—0.16
Do. (31st July)	89.2	88.9	83			—0.16
PUNJAB—						
Multan	104.8	83.6	67	..	1.20	—1.59
Rawalpindi	106.1	79.0	46	0.26	3.43	—6.57
Lahore	103.1	84.9	45	..	2.15	—5.15
Hissar	109.4	86.7	38	..	0.48	—5.36
Ambala	106.7	86.7	61	..	2.61	—9.08
Delhi	104.2	86.3	43	..	2.17	—8.58
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	103.3	87.6	48	..	3.13	—8.72
Mainpuri	105.8	86.2	53	..	2.03	—7.88
Jhansi	94.5	79.2	82	..	6.81	—10.05
Cawnpore	101.6	84.3	72	..	5.25	—8.31
Allahabad	95.9	83.5	82	0.12	9.78	—6.87
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	112.7	81.6	67	..	0	—1.13
Karachi	86.3	76.8	89	..	0.03	—4.09
Ajmer	92.6	80.4	61	..	1.82	—7.24
Jaipore	96.0	82.9	54	..	0.86	—9.57
Kotah	91.4	80.6	74	0.01	6.14	—6.13
Mount Abu	74.0	63.4	95	..	6.98	—22.33
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Rajkot	93.0	78.7	77	..	0.14	—8.70
Dwarka	86.6	79.9	80	0.02	0.16	—9.65
Veraval	85.8	79.5	91	—	5.01	—3.55
Rajkot	93.1	75.2	67	..	5.22	—9.93
Bhavnagar Para	93.0	76.2	68	0.48	3.13	—8.67
Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmedabad	88.6	78.0	71	0.02	2.10	—13.92
Deesa	94.8	77.4	70	0.07	3.18	—8.65
Neemuch	82.9	73.8	91	0.01	12.87	—0.68
Indore	77.6	72.1	98	0.34	7.26	—8.32
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	87.8	73.3	93	3.25	16.03	—10.30
Saugor	82.2	73.8	88	0.26	16.16	—5.08
Hoshangabad	77.0	73.2	97	1.18	10.52	—11.44
Khandwa	76.2	71.9	94	0.60	9.01	—5.20
Akola	76.5	74.1	95	0.07	7.46	—7.77
Amraoti	79.6	71.3	100	0.53	12.16	—3.86
Nagpur	80.6	71.9	90	0.41	19.68	—8.84
Chanda	76.7	71.8	97	3.15	21.81	+0.61
Raipur	78.5	72.6	91	..	27.73	+16.51
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.1	78.8	84	0.07	35.14	—29.19
Ratnagiri	85.1	73.3	88	1.39	31.56	—32.36
Marmugao	84.3	..	91	0.59	34.11	—28.60
Karwar	84.9	74.1	93	0.40	41.11	—26.36
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	80.7	72.2	84	0.06	2.59	—7.33
Ahmednagar	85.7	70.5	70	..	2.03	—6.97
Poona	87.0	71.3	73	0.01	1.60	—10.93
Sholapur	88.8	70.3	75	..	3.05	—6.71
Bijapur	87.4	69.8	67	..	1.06	—4.57
Belgaum	76.3	66.1	95	0.41	7.49	—18.32
Aurangabad	76.2	70.0	85	0.17	2.86	—9.67
Nizamabad (Indur)	79.4	71.9	88	..	10.14	—6.17
Hyderabad	83.5	71.1	82	0.13	5.28	—5.90
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	81.2	72.5	88	0.25	88.58	—57.05
Calicut	82.3	73.1	94	2.11	27.06	—39.07
Cochin	84.7	77.6	77	0.01	20.16	—32.08
Colombo	86.9	78.6	80	..	8.16	—5.62
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	95.6	77.2	83	0.03	5.89	—4.94
Bellary	91.5	74.7	59	..	0.24	—3.48
Cuddapah	98.7	80.3	59	..	1.87	—5.07
Madras	102.5	82.9	55	..	2.45	—3.48
Bangalore	84.2	65.7	71	..	2.36	—4.96
Coimbatore	83.2	71.1	58	..	0.21	—3.05
Trichinopoly	96.2	77.2	58	..	3.62	+0.86
Negapatam	96.8	77.1	67	..	3.65	+0.45

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 1st August, 1918, was 29.910 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .188 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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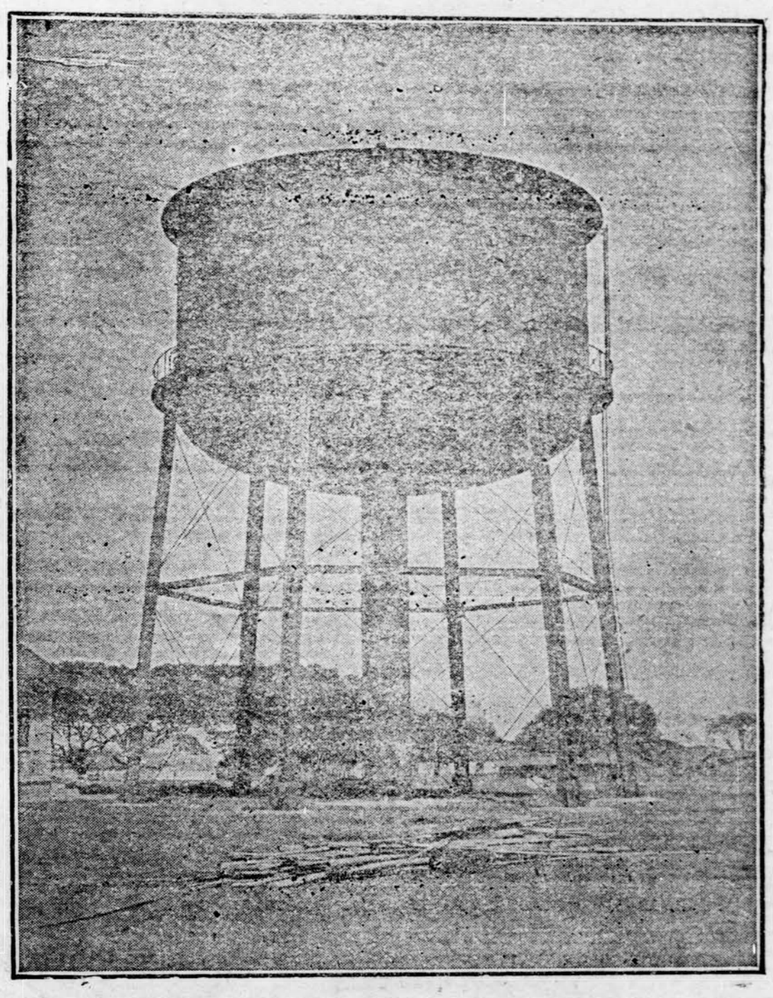

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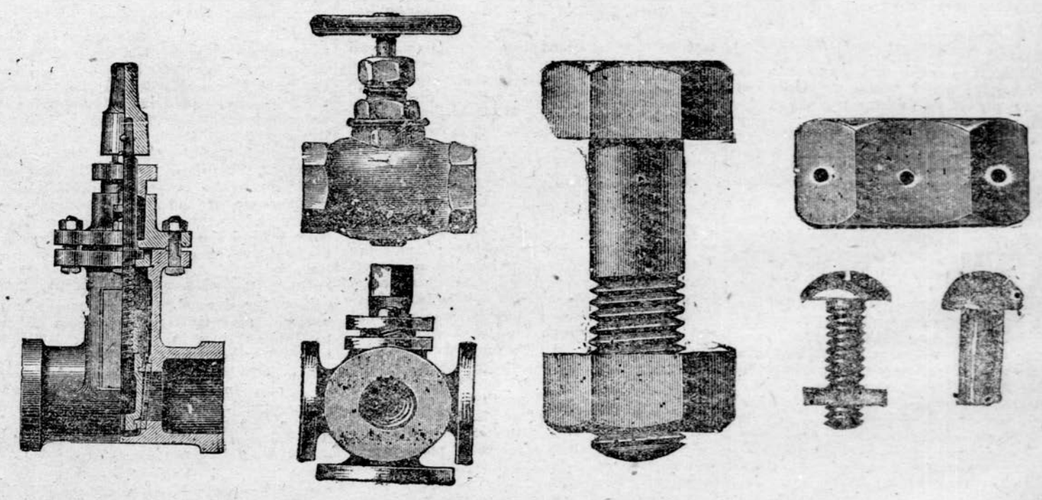

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